Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 13, 1840. 3,185.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 13, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 13, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will sail on the 25th Instant. For Freight apply to

Messrs. MCGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND Co.—Bombay, 13th July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 13th July 1840.

ALL persons having claim or demand upon the Estate of EDWARD IRONSIDE late of Bafford House, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester Esquire deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company, are hereby requested to make known the same within 14 days from this date at my office in the Court House, in order that such claims may be discharged by the Administrators of the said Estate.—Dated the 14th day of July 1840.

ACTON S. AYRTON,

NOTICE.

WHEREAS two Marble Tables having been washed on shore, it is supposed from the wreck of the Ship "*Lord Wm. Bentinck*," and found by the Police in the possession of a suspicious person; it is hereby requested that any Individuals to whom such articles may have been consigned, will be pleased to attend at the Mazagon Police Office to identify them.

EDW. F. DANVERS,

Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

BOMBAY:
Police Office,
11th July 1840.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Quarter Master of H. M. 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment will receive sealed Tenders, post paid, for Bills at 30 days sight, on John Laurie Esquire, Army Agent, No. 10, Charles' Street, St. James' Square, London, to the amount of 283£. or thereabout The Tenders to be for even sums of not less than 50£. each, and to be delivered at Deesa, on or before the 25th Instant.—Bombay, 10th July 1840.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

AN English MAID SERVANT who can produce the most respectable testimonials and references as to character &c. wishes to accompany a Lady or Children to Europe. For particulars apply at the Gazette Office.

LONDON MADE COATS,

FROM THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS

R. & J. M'CALLAN.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Assortment of the above of various Sizes and Patterns, viz. Dress Coats, Surtouts, Regulation and Frock Coats, Beaver Taglioni Coats, Waistcoating &c. &c.

A LOTTERY OF SPLENDID CHANDELIERS,

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

2	Prizes of 1	20 Light	Chandelier	value Rs.	1950 each
4	Ditto of 1	15	Ditto ditto	ditto ,,	1500 ,,
8	Ditto of 1	10	Ditto ditto	ditto ,,	1000 ,,
8	Ditto of 1	Pair 3 Light	Wallshades	,,	275 ,,

22 Prizes Total value 20,100 Rs.

Scheme, 200 Tickets at 100 Rs. per Ticket, to be drawn when the whole of the Tickets are taken and the money paid up.

The Prizes will be delivered in the original Packages as they came from England.

Specimens of the Chandeliers may be seen at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. where the Lottery List lies.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 15th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Sale, the following assortment of Goods viz. An Invoice of London made Saddlery, consisting of Stuffed and plain Gentlemen's Saddles, Military Ditto with mountings complete, Spare Weymouth, Military and Snaffle Bridles, Martingales, Surcingles, Girths &c. Also Jockey, Gig, and Hunting Whips.

On the same day—Spotted Muslins, Ginghams, Pocket Handkerchiefs &c.

Likewise an Assortment of Richly Gilt and plain China Furniture comprising Wardrobes, Book Cases, Couches, a round Table with Marble Slab, a set of handsome dining Tables in 7 Pieces, Easy Chairs, Arm Chairs, Tea Poys &c. &c. several cases of China Paper, Green Peas &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Saddlery by Weirlees, comprising the usual assortment.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. Postan's Western India, in 1838, in 2 vols.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges, London.

Superior Sherry	at Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign	,, ,,	35
Received from C. P. Fletcher and Co. London.		
Sparkling Champaign 1st quality	at Rs.	45
Ditto.....Do.....2d..Do	,, ,,	35
Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.		
Amontillado Sherry vint 1822	at Rs.	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	,, ,,	12
Royals Oporto Company's Port, Vint 1834	,, ,,	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834	,, ,,	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	,, ,,	12
Sparkling Champaign first growth of	,, ,,	35
Ditto Burgundy	,, ,,	30
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim	,, ,,	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834	,, ,,	15
Cognac Brandy	,, ,,	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints	,, ,,	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs	,, ,,	25
Noyau 1st quality	,, ,,	25
Liqueurs assorted	,, ,,	24

Bombay, 13th July 1840.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just landed Two very superior Shigrams, from KESTERTON AND Co., with Patent Spring Seats, Plate Glass Windows &c. &c. Price Rupees.... 1,700 each.

Bombay, 13th July, 1840.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making the provision for the security of the Society as directed in the former part of the ule, which *Provision amounts inclusve of the guarantee fund to 12 per cent. on the outstanding risks on the 1st instant, there remains return premium to the extent of fifteen (15) per cent. on the amount paid by each Subscriber during the current half year. This return premium is available to *all parties* insuring in the Society *without exception*, who have paid fall half year's premium, and will be applied in reduction of the premium for the next half year in the case of those subscribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund.. Co.'s Rs. 1,33,493
Guarantee Fund..... ,, 3,19,000

Co.s Rs. 4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY.—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 13th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 13th July 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

BOMBAY PRESS.

We have since our last received Calcutta papers to the 28th June, Madras to the 1st July, and Colombo to the 22nd June. It happens very expediently for our present arrangements, that just as we are to day disposed to fill our Journal with the intelligence of the Mail for June, the same disposition and occasion presents itself to our cotemporaries in reference to that of May. We were not disposed to have occupied much of this day's *Times* with Indian news, unless very important, and they have not supplied us with any of the least interest wherewith to encumber our arrangements.—*Times, July* 11.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,—*Saturday, July 11th*, 1840.

The weather has been very seasonable since the date of our last, and we have had plentiful falls of rain.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions have been confined within very narrow limits this week, but prices continue firm, for the reason given in the last Price Current. Purchases of Dollera & Broach have been made, the former at Rs. 105, & the latter at Rs. 115, & even Rs. 118 for a fine lot has been offered, but refused.

OPIUM.—Notwithstanding the unsettled position of affairs in China, transactions in the Drug continue, and some purchases have been made of last years crop, at Rs. 725 per chest, as that of the present season can hardly be looked for before the end of the year.

EUROPE GOODS.

Under this head we have not heard of a single transaction during the week, either in Piece Goods or Metals, but it is easily accounted for, as there is no outlet for them at this season, & retail merchants are obliged to keep their purchases in store, till the opening of the fair season.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We have no alteration to notice, & the prices of the different Loans will be found quoted in the usual place.

BILLS ON LONDON.—May be quoted at 2s | 0¼d at 6 months sight.

FREIGHTS.

To LONDON.— £4. per Ton.
Do. LIVERPOOL.— £8. 5 | per do.
Do. CHINA.— Rs. 18 per Candy.

CORRESPONDECNE.

POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am not at all aware how far the magic plural *We*, of the *Courier's* Editorial of Saturday, will weigh with the Public in general, or the Post Office Committee in particular; but I beg though a humble and unknown individual, yet as an old Member of the Community, to express my entire and unqualified dissent to the opinions promulgated therein.

I certainly thought the Post Office Committee's advertisement "*a strange notification*"; but the singularity consisted in its excellence; an appeal to the Public, and an acknowledgement of the value of unofficial knowledge, and public approbation, being something most marvellously new and strange in India.

But far from ridiculing, far from condemning such an instance of gratuitous attention, let us consider it one of the shadows cast before by the coming events of a better time; let us congratulate ourselves upon it, and trust that every future Committee, convened for any object in which the Public are so much interested as the General Post Office, will be actuated by the same liberal feeling and courtesy.

For God's sake let us hope that, the rampant days of rabid Toryism are past, and the principles forgotten, except by a few noodles, who have not intellect to come to years of discretion, but remain children to their graves! poor souls, there's no help for 'em!—but let us rest assured that for the future, even in India, public men must consider the public wishes a first object; and feeling this what are we to think of a Journalist, to whom the public opinion is as the breath in his nostrils, turning up his nose at an act of gentlemanly deference shown to public feeling; let him repeat this often and he'll find* "his *Courier*,"

"NO. GO."

POST OFFICE VERSUS BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—At present I have only one suggestion to offer the Post Office Committee through your Journal—but it is, I hope, a good one in its way, and will therefore receive their "best attention."

Under the new Post Office Act a postage of 3 Annas is levied on each Ship letter: One-third goes to Government, two-thirds to the Commander of the Vessel which brought the letter. The sums thus due to the Commanders are very often not applied for, sometimes from false delicacy on their part, sometimes owing to their ignorance of such a regulation. Government can certainly have no claim to this money, and as a charitable institution like the Bombay District Benevolent Society is deserving of every support, the Post Office Committee will not, I trust, hesitate in deciding that these sums should be appropriated for its benefit. At the lowest calculation, I venture to foretell an addition to the funds of that Society of Rs. 300 per mensem, if my suggestion is attended to.—A sum doubtless of great value to such an Institution.

Your's obediently,

M.

DYEING VERSUS DYING.

Mrs. D.—Why should you affect the character of a Critic. I have no patience with you! Haven't you made yourself the jest of all your acquaintance by your interference in matters where you have no business.

CRITIC.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being a mighty admirer of the facetious, I was greatly pleased with the learned lucubrations of your correspondent regarding the intended voyage of discovery of the "Lowjee" but ere he again "see his name in print." I would recommend his taking an Orthographical course at Do the Boys Hall or he never will be permitted to mend Lord Duberly's Cacology or the honor of *dying* an

L.L.D. & A.S.S.

HAMAULS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The imposition carried on by these Palankeen Hamauls is truly too bad, and if the higher authorities do not establish some regulation thereby placing

them under some controul, I say they are not fulfilling a portion of that duty encumbent on them viz. to protect the honor, peace and welfare of this country.

You will perhaps hardly credit me Mr. Editor, when I say that only this morning, a set of these rascally bearers refused conveying me from the Fort to my residence *direct* at *Colaba* under two Rs. but what was most irritable to my feelings, is the circumstance of their demanding payment then and there! It is truly deplorable that such gross *peculation* (I might well call it such) should be countenanced at a Presidency that is promising ere long to rival all India for its commerce, and general importance—I have often observed the subject of this "Hamaul question" warmly discussed, and the present practice justly condemned by your able self and contemporaries; and unless the question is further agitated for at least another twelve months, I apprehend we shall have everlastingly to deplore the want of a *system*, such as is loudly and vociferously called for, by which the fare for these men may be *regulated* (I say *regulated*, for as long as it is a fixed rate none can object paying, however exhorbitant it may be, provided they employ *a Palkee*) and thus save one's general cheerful and unassuming disposition from being ruffled by such provoking conduct as they are ever wont to exhibit —trusting you will "lend me your ear" and not bury this complaint in oblivion.

I am, your constant reader,
CUI BONO?

Bombay, 10th July.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—While I most unhesitatingly admit that every praise is due to you for the interest you evince in behalf of a new Theatre, permit me to offer a few remarks on your proposed plan for one.

Your 1st is for "An application to be sent to "Government for the balance of Rupees in hand "from the sale of the old Theatre." In this proposition every one, including your humble servant, concurs; and would too readily join in having one forwarded, *if written*. You say dear crony "An application *to be* sent" &c.—May I ask who the writer of it is to be?—Is one commenced? or is one already prepared?—To leave this important part of the work *to be* done, by such unpardonably lazy folks as those composing the Bombay Community, is to wait to eternity for its completion!—Excuse me Mr. Editor, but I think that as the matter is gone on so far, and has assumed an aspect so favourable to our wishes, an application draughted by *you* (who could do it better) with a pretty round number of signatures attached to it, and sent to Government, would be hitting the nail in the right place. I suggest this from a firm persuasion that no others, unless *driven* to it, would have the "gumtion" to undertake it. All Mr. Editor, both Europeans and Natives, look to *you* now, as their Theatrical "Pater Noster;" and consequently an hesitation on *your* part to frame out one—which will of course leave us as much in want of a Theatre as ever—will prove a cause of sincere regret to them.

Your 2nd proposition admits of an objection being started against it, that part of it relative to a subscription being set on foot, is just the thing, and I am convinced the Bombayites will most willingly contribute towards so desirable a thing, and that in a *very short* time a sum sufficiently large will be accumulated for the erection of a neat Theatre. But I am afraid your proposal for having, in the intermediate time, 4 or 6 Plays got up in a Public, or private Building will not take root;—unless Theatrical enthusiasm again fires the spirit of an Amateur in the Secretariate,—one Mr. F***** alias "Lazarillo."—Awake good man! and incite and stimulate those around you to this purpose! Throw down your Goose quill;—propose a few Plays, and with a Ruler, send all opposed to you sprawling on their "Tibbies"!!—Rouse yourself from your lethargic state; and in your usual "ax-my-eye" sort of a way, exert yourself, for the amusement of your friends, and thus contribute also a few hundreds for the erection of a House for that recreation, of which, I am assured, you are a most devoted admirer, and zealous advocate—the Drama!

However, Mr. Editor, whether this part of your proposition will take root or not, is almost immaterial.—Set a subscription going in the name of all that's just,—under *your* auspices—mind, *yours* Mr. C. and a Theatre is Built!—Then "a fig for such gemmen as S."

Your constant reader to the Bone,
SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST.

Bombay, 9th July 1840.

P. S.—Would it not be an excellent plan Mr. C. for you to frame an application to Government and have it circulated for the signatures of all advocates for a Theatre? "Bobs and Butter"-Milk, how that ere chap, vot has got a family growing up, vould stare."!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your Correspodent "S." in all his communications, has been rather scrupulous in conveying an adequate notion to your readers on the present much excited subject he has assumed to oppose; your last however places it beyond a doubt, that he at length intends to figure among us in the garb of a sage Logician!!—Now Sir, we are all anxiety for his further enlightenment.

Your's obediently,
GIBRALTAR.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request you will do them the favor of publishing in the *Gazette* of Monday the annexed letters recently received from India on the subject of the new Steam arrangements between Falmouth and Alexandria.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
R. X. MURPHY,—*Secty.* C. C.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 10th July 1840.

LONDON EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

20th May 1840.

R. X. MURPHY, Esq. Secretary, Chamber of Commerce. *Bombay.*

SIR.—Your favor of the 30th March arrived here on the 8th instant, and I thank you for the statement of arrivals of the mails at Bombay, and for the communication respecting the Map of India. It enabled me to make a correction, which I am always anxious to do, in the memoranda I keep, because a question may arise a year or two hence when the accuracy of the information may be important.

STEAM.—My last of the 30th ultimo, with a copy of Mr. Secretary Melville's letter, will I hope, have convinced the good people of India that this Committee never lose sight of Steam communication, or fail to press it whenever a fitting opportunity presents itself, without appearing to be clamorous or betraying undue impatience.

I have now to acquaint you, that Government have advertised for the contract of Vessels for carrying Her Majesty's mails and despatches between Falmouth and Alexandria via Gibraltar, and Malta. I subjoin the principal condition.

I.—The contractors to provide at least 2 efficient Steamers of 400 horse power, in all respects properly equipped and manned.

II.—One to leave Falmouth on the 1st of every Calendar month, or such other day in every Calendar month as the Lords of the Admiralty may appoint, to proceed to Gibraltar *direct*, and to arrive within 120 hours, or 5 complete days.

III.—To remain at Gibraltar 6 hours and no more, (unless specially required to do so by the Admiralty Agent, but the stay in no case to exceed 132 hours from the time of her leaving Falmouth.)

IV.—Within 26 hours, or 11 days and 4 hours after leaving Falmouth, she shall proceed *direct* to Alexandria, unless specially detained by the Admiralty Agent at Malta, and then not exceeding 48 hours; she shall arrive at Alexandria within 93 hours, or, 4 complete days after her departure from Malta (exclusive of any unusal delay at Malta) within 364 hours, or 15 days and 4 hours of her departure from Falmouth.

V.—To remain at Alexandria in ordinary cases 5 complete days (that is till 484 hours, or 20 days and 4 hours from her departure from Falmouth) for the arrival of the East India mails and despatches, unless the said mails, &c. shall have previously arrived, in which case she shall leave Alexandria, as soon as the Coals can be got on board and the requisite repairs effected. If the mails have not arrived at the expiration of the 5 days she is to remain beyond that period, 2 days, in February—days in April—June—September—and November—and 5 days in the remaining months in the year; and longer in case a telegraphic communication shall have reached Alexandria, that the mails have been despatched across the desert.

VI.—To leave as soon as the mails are on board, and to proceed *direct* to Malta, at which place she is to arrive in 120 hours, or 5 complete days from the time of her leaving Alexandria.

VII.—After remaining 24 hours at Malta she shall proceed *direct* to Gibraltar, at which place she shall arrive in 115 hours (or 4 days and 19 hours from the time of leaving Malta) being 259 hours (or 10 days and 19 hours) from the time of her departure from Alexandria.

VIII.—Her stay at Gibraltar on the homeward route not to exceed 12 hours, and she shall then proceed direct to Falmouth, at which place she shall arrive within 120 hours or 5 complete days of her departure from Gibraltar, being 391 hours, or 16 days and 7 hours from the time of her departure from Alexandria (and under ordinary circumstances) 875 hours, or 36 days and 7 hours from the time of her departure from Falmouth.

Other Provisions.—The Admiralty may alter the particular days and hours of starting on giving 3 months notice—The coutract to be for 5 years, and the contractors to make such alterations and improvements in their machines, as the improved state of science may suggest. Penalty £500 for not leaving Falmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, or Alexandria for every delay of 12 hours; and the vessels are not to linger or deviate from their *direct course* on the voyage, except to save human life, or assist vessels in distress under penalty of £200. Two sureties, together with the contractors, in the sum of £8000—required for the performance of the conditions.

This is a large stride towards improvement, and as the vessels will be 14 or 1500 tons, and accommodate many passengers, it cannot fail to lead shortly to the employment of a large class of Steamers on the Indian side of Egypt. As the Committee conceived some improvements may by grafted on the above arrangements, they have addressed the Lords of the Treasury to the following effect:—

8th May 1840.

My Lords.—I have the honor to acquaint you that at the request of the committee, I address you with reference to the intended contracts for carrying the India Mails between Falmouth and Alexandria via Gibraltar. In a letter I had the honor to address to Mr. Baring on the 20th June last, I stated, that after a full consideration of the subject, at a Meeting of Merchants convened by Public Advertisement, the most convenient day for the departure of the India mail by way of France was determined to be the 4th of each Calendar month, unless that day fell on Sunday, and then the mail to be despatched on the following Monday. That day was therefore adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and the Mail under the convention with France now reaches Marseilles on the afternoon of the 6th, and Malta on the evening of the 14th of the same month.

By the intended contract the *maximum* time for the Steamers to reach Malta is 10 days, 2 hours, so that if they leave Falmouth, as proposed, on the 1st of the month, they would arrive at Malta on the 11th, but taking letters from London of *no later date than the 28th or 29th of the preceding month;* whereas, if they were to take their departure from a nearer Port two days later (say the 3rd) it would give time for them to be at Malta on the same day with the Mail of the 4th via France, and possess this additional advantage of enabling the Merchants to send the monthly accounts of Stocks and the heavy description of correspondence by the *cheaper* conveyance and *entirely through the British Post Office.*

It has been represented to the Committee that from London to Portsmouth (for instance) by Railway

takes 3½ to 4 hours, say	4	hours
Embarking the mail	1	,,
To Gibraltar 1120 miles at 9 knots per hour	124	,,
Stay at Gibraltar	6	,,
Gibraltar to Malta 960 miles at 9 knots per hour	107	,,
	242 hours, or	

10 days and 2 hours; so that starting on the 3rd, the mail would arrive at Malta the (13th or 14th,) the same day as the Mail via France, which is most respectfully submitted to your Lordships consideration and superior judgement.

The committee also beg me to ask why the time allowed for the return voyage should be longer than the time for the outward passage? being 16 days 7 hours for the former, and only 15 days 4 hours for the latter, it being of more importance to the Merchants here (by reason of the competition with France, and the advantages the French have by an earlier receipt of their letters from a portion of the mail being dropped at Paris) that the homeward mail should always arrive in the shortest possible time.

I have also respectfully to submit, that the Steamer at Alexandria should not only be detained when the Telegraphic communication announces the mails to have been despatched across the Desert, but also when the affirmative Flag gives notice that the *Bombay Steamer is in sight from Suez*;—because the detention could not exceed 3 or 4 hours.

I have the honor, &c.
G. G. DE H. LARPENT, Chairman.

Lest this arrangement should be supposed to be intended to supercede the present mode of conveyance through France, you will be good enough in giving publicity to the foregoing, to let it be distinctly understood that it does not; and also my observations in my last respecting *Postage Charges.*

Duties.—By a resolution of the House of Commons on the 15th instant, an additional 5 per cent. is to be added to the existing Duties on Goods *imported*, except on spirits, and on them 4d. per gallon extra.

I remain, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN STRKEMAN, Secretary.

4th June 1840.

R. X. MURPHY, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of the subject of mine of the 20th ult. I have now to acquaint you that the contract has been taken by Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, and there is an expectation that the vessels will commence running on the 1st July.

With respect to the Port of departure, a committee has been appointed consisting of Rear Admiral Sir James Gordon, Captain Drew, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and Mr. Lawrence, Assistant Secretary at the Post Office, to enquire and report which Port may be considered eligible with regard to the facility of access at all times of tide, and the prevalence of winds and currents at all periods of the year along the coast adjacent to the harbours, and with reference to the arrangements of the Post Office for despatch in the transmission of the Mails. The report of the committee to decide when the Mails shall be placed on board.

With respect to the voyage homeward, the Admiralty report, that from nature of the winds in the Mediterranean (a perfect knowledge of which they have from their Officers) it cannot be done in equal time with the outward one.

The last proposition for the Steamer to wait at Alexandria the arrival of the India mail when a telegraphic communication announces that the India Steamer is in sight from Suez *has been acceded to.*

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN STRKEMAN, *Secretary.*

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, 10TH JULY 1840.

William Campbell was put to the Bar indicted for shooting at Ahmed Sahib Guttay with intent to murder. There were 15 counts in all—

1. Did shoot and discharge a gun loaded with gunpowder and leaden shot.
2. Do. loaded with gunpowder and other destructive materials unknown.
3. Do. loaded with gunpowder.
4. By feloniously drawing the trigger of a gun did feloniously attempt to discharge loaded arms to wit said gun loaded with gunpowder and other destructive materials unknown.
5. Do. to wit said gun loaded with gunpowder.

Same 5 Counts with intent to disfigure.

Same 5 Counts with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Ahmed Sahib Guttay called into Court and duly sworn stated "that about 3 months ago I went in company with another person to the prisoner's House in Dada Muckba's Chawl, I went to demand rent for the House occupied by the prisoner. The prisoner abused me and behaved violently and said "I'll let you see," or words to that effect, then went into his house and came out with a gun and shot at me, when I ducked on one side and the charge hit me on the left shoulder. I fell on one side, I was not senseless, I was taken up by the hand. I lay on the ground about a minute, Syud Abdool Rehmon the person who was with me raised me up. The skin of my shoulder was broken and bled. I never said before that I was only scorched. My shoulder bled and the handkerchief bound round it was stained. Syud Abdool Rehmon is here to-day. My face was not near the lock of the gun, but at the muzzle. The lock was in prisoner's hand not near my face, I never said I fainted on the occasion, I only said I was a little senseless. I should not know the gun if I was to see it. It was a long gun. About as long as that (*Gun produced in Court*). The Police Seapoys seized the Prisoner and I went with all the rest to the Chokee.

Question by Prisoner.—Did you not come before to-day to my House.

Answer.—Not to that house but another where you lived before.

Question.—How many months ago was that.

Answer. One year and three quarters ago.

Question.—Are you Dada Muckba's man?

Answer.—No, I only came out of friendship for Dada Muckba's Parsee.

Question.—Was there any ball or shot in the Gun when I fired.

Answer.—No ball but small shot.

Question.—Where is the house situated when this took place.

Answer.—There is a Chawl belonging to Dada Muckba, close to that is a smaller. It was in that Chawl.

Question.—Is it in a public road or in a bye-lane.

Answer.—It is in the public road.

Question by Prisoner.—Were any persons passing and repassing.

Answer.—Many persons.

Question. Did the shot hit any one else.

Answer. I dont know.

Question. Is any one living in the front of my House?

Answer. Some Shoe Makers and Leather Dressers were opposite, the road is very wide.

Question. How many yards wide.

Answer. About the distance from this chair, to the outward wall (of the Court House.)

Question. Was I by myself.

Answer. Yes.

Question by the Judge. Were you wounded by shot or Ball.

Answer. When the wound ripened 5 grains of small shot came out.

Question. How long after the receipt of the wound were you examined by the Magistrates.

Answer. The day afterwards.

Question. How many days afterwards did the shot come out.

Answer. From 5 to 8 days.

Question. Did any one besides yourself see that shot.

Answer. The women in my house. I used to apply Plaister with my own hands.

Question by the Judge. What became of the shot taken out.

Answer. I folded them in a paper, but have lost them from my box.

Question by a Juryman. What were the relative positions of you and the Prisoner when you were fired at.

Answer. One foot was in the threshold of the Door, the other inside the House. He was standing higher than me. I was in the road, he was elevated about a cubit or a cubit and a half.—*Witness withdraws.*

Syud Abdool Rehmon called into Court and duly sworn. I am a Shopkeeper and sell Rose water, Vinegar &c. I did not know the last witness before this transaction. I was coming from the Bazaar and saw the prisoner standing in his doorway, this was about 3 months ago at 6 or ½ past 6 o'clock in the evening, I saw the prisoner with a gun in his hand, he was presenting it on his threshold, he fired at Ahmed Guttay, and I immediately went and caught hold of him, I was only a short distance from the parties, I was going along the road. Ahmed Guttay did not fall before the Gun was fired. He fell on the firing of the Gun, and I went and caught him. He fell on his right side, in the act of falling the shot struck him. He fell only when the report was heard. I lifted him up. He was a little faintish, his head was turned a little, but he looked up and said "*I am hurt, I have been shot, or I am hit.*" I gave the Prisoner in charge to the Police. On the report of the Gun a great many persons assembled. Seapoys came up, to one of whom I delivered the Prisoner. The Prisoner was on the threshold with the Gun in his hand when I seized him, that is the Gun (*points to one* in Court).

Question by the Prisoner. How far were you from my House when you saw the shot fired.

Answer. As far as I am now from the edge of that Table (about 4 yards.)

Question by the Prisoner. Did you not see the Prosecutor before the Gun was fired, and what was he doing.

Answer. I did not see him before the Gun went off.—*Witness withdraws.*

Gunga (a woman) called into Court and duly sworn. "My name is Gunga, I know the Prisoner, I prepare Bread for him. I lived in his House in April last, I have got one room and he has got one room. I know Ahmed Guttay, I recollect about 3 months ago he came to our House about 6 o'clock in the evening. I was in the House then but afterwards went to the Bazaar, at which time they were quarrelling, when I was in the House they were quarrelling also. I saw what was going on. Prisoner came at 5 o'clock from the Bunder and was sitting when the other two came there drunk. I saw them, I mean by the two prosecutors and the last witness. They begun to abuse the Prisoner in Hindoostanee and English. The Prisoner said "Ahmed, I am quite tired to day. You are drunk, come tomorrow, and I will speak to you." They said they would not go away. They rushed upon Prisoner, and though he salaam'd they commenced beating and cuffing him. The quarrelling went on in the House and I went to the Bazaar. I know no more, I did not see a Gun fired. I was not then there. That Gun now on the Table (in Court) was standing in a corner of the House. I never loaded it. I dont know how long it had been loaded. It might have been two or three days, but whether with powder or any thing else, I can't tell.—*Witness withdraws.*

Sumbhoo Sawunt, Police Naigue called into Court and duly sworn. "I am a Naigue of Police. I know the prisoner and the Prosecutor. I know when Prisoner lived in Dada Muckba's Lane about 3 months ago, I know about a Gun being fired about ½ past 6 in the evening I was passing by. The Prisoner fired a shot when I was about a fathoms distance from his House. He was standing in his House. I did not see Prisoner before the gun was fired, When he did fire and Abdool Rahim seized him then I saw him. Ahmed Sahib Guttay was standing there when I came and Abdool was holding him. I saw a wound made by small shot in his Ahmed's shoulder. It was bleeding. I took Prosecutor to the Hospital.

Question by the Prisoner. Did you see the Gun go off.

Answer. I did not see the Gun fired, but heard the report, I was about a fathom distant.

Question. Did you see Syud Ahmed striking me.

Answer, I did not see him strike you but saw him drag you out by the leg.

Question. Did I not beg of you to order the Prosecutor and Syud Ahmed to desist beating me.

Answer. You said so on the road "Dont strike me" but no one struck you at the time.

Question. When I was given in charge to you, were they not striking me behind.

Answer. No.—*Witness withdraws.*

John Gregory called into Court and duly sworn—"I am an Assistant Apothecary in the Native General Hospital, I remember the Prosecutor being brought in the Evening about 8 o'clock, 3 months ago to the NativeGeneral Hospital. His left shoulders and Cheek were slightly scorched. No skin was broken, there was no bleeding, nor do I think there had been, I dont think any shot penetrated, the appearance of the accident was perfectly simple, I dont believe there were any shot. (Ahmed Sahib Guttay recalled into Court and exhibits his shoulder to the Witness.) There is a scar but it might have occurred not from the accident but from uncommon neglect on his part. There was nothing at that time to warrant such an appearance *now.* I should say if the part had been severely scorch'd, tho scar might have occurred without shot having entered the skin, I should say there had been an ulcer on the shoulder if I had not known the cause, I gave him merely some simple lotions to apply. He left Hospital next morning, I saw him in the morning. I thought nothing more necessary. I pointed out the man to Dr. McLennan.—*Witness withdraws.*

DEFENCE.—The Prisoner stated in his defence as follows "The Defence I have to make is, I did not aim at the man. He and his Witness grossly insulted me in my own house. I told them to go away, and come next day, they would not listen but beat me. I took up the Gun merely to frighten them. As they continued their assault I went to put down the Gun in doing so I fell, and in falling the lock of the Gun struck the door way and went off. The Prosecutor had no business in my House, and I never hired a House from him, or paid him rent. He is a violent character and continually summoned to the Petty Sessions, he is the terror of the whole neighbourhood.

The Prisoner calls Heerjee Manockjee as a Witness on his part who is duly sworn "I am a servant of Mahommed Ibrahim Muckba, I have been 4 years in his service, I know the Prosecutor and Prisoner were friends, I always saw them sitting together, I never saw the Prisoner quarrel with any one in the Chawl. I always collect rent from the prisoner. I told Guttay the Prosecutor "you are a friend of the Prisoner, he owes me 10 or 11 rupees tell him to pay me. I merely told him to do so. I was engaged in other business, therefore desired Prosecutor to ask Prisoner for rent. I have received rent before from the Prisoner. He owes me now about 10 or 11 rupees. He pays me sometimes by an order on a Parsee Doctor.—*Witness withdraws.*

The Prosecutor called into Court.

Question by a Juryman. You got a lotion when you were leaving the Hospital did you apply it.

Answer. Yes, I also applied a Plaister which a Native Doctor gave me. I dont know the Native Doctor's name.

Mr. Gregory on being called on stated "No one was ordered to give Prosecutor a Plaister, and I don't believe he ever got one, there are only two Native Assistants named Sajee and Bhiccea who could give such a plaister, Ahmed Guttay called into Court.

Question by the Judge. Who was the Native Doctor.

Answer. A Hindoo.

The Two Hospital Assistants were here sent for which delayed the Court a considerable time. In the mean time Balchrishna Rawoe an evidence for the Prisoner came into Court and was duly sworn.

"I am a Purvoe of Mr. Boaden's. The Prisoner bears a good character. He was in Mr. John Warden's service." The two Native Hospital Assistants having entered the Court, the Prosecutor pointed out Bhiccea a Hindoo, as the person who gave him the plaister.

Bhiccea Baleu duly sworn.

"I am a Dresser in the General Hospital. I know Ahmed Sahib Guttay. I remember he was in Hospital for a hurt in the shoulder about 3 months ago. I gave him something to apply to that shoulder. It was Gowlard's Lotion, and also a little plaister to put on his Neck about half an inch long. I fixed it on his neck. The part hurt had bled and a little had oozed out and congealed, I observed this

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me to Hospital, I saw him next morning, ee the blood then, I saw it at night. I Gowlard Lotion in the morning and no- se. There was no blood any where except on eck, but a little in the cloth over his left shoul- r at the spot where I placed the Plaister, I was present when Mr. Gregory saw him, I saw him previously, I put the Plaister on before Mr. Gregory saw him. Mr. Gregory took it off and looked. It was then replaced on the spot by Mr. Gregory.

Ahmed Sahib Guttay call'd into Court. The witness is directed to put his finger on the part where he had put the plaister and he touched the scar.

Question by a Jury. Do you think the wound you saw in Hospital would produce such a scar as now shewn to the Court.

Answer. No, it does not appear the same wound th was not so large,—*Witness withdraws.*

Ahmed Sahib Guttay recalled.

Question by the Judge. You said you got a plaister from the Hospital when was it.

Answer. He only gave it me once. He applied one piece and gave another into my hand. It was the size of 8 fingers, the piece he gave in my hand was twice that size next day when leaving the Hospital. I am a Butler lately in Mr. Bainbridge's service formerly in Mr. Clarke's.

Question. Did the wound become better or worse after leaving Hospital.

Answer. Worse. I did not go to Hospital, because I never was in one before, and the one night I did stay seemed to me like one year.

Bhiccea Dresser recalled.

Question by the Judge. Did you give the last witness a bit of plaister when he left Hospital.

Answer. Yes, enough for two applications.—*Witness withdraws.*

Sir H. Roper then proceeded to charge the Jury. He regretted that the time of the Court had been taken up by sending for the Native Doctors. He then proceeded to define the different Counts of the indictment, and shewed that without malice aforethought, the intent to murder could not be proved, and that looking at every circumstauce of the case, he the learned Judge was inclined to come to the conclusion, that murder was not intended and therefore the first 5 Counts of the Indictment needed not to be taken into consideration, with respect to the "intent to disfigure it was not necessary that a person should be violently injured to constitute disfigurement." The learned Judge commented on the evidence and saw no reason to impeach the credit of the Prosecuter's testimony. It appeared that though there did not seem to have been Ball in the Gun, there was a probability that there was small shot, and the Prosecutor had stated that 5 grains came out of the wound. He then considered the "shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm" and finally stated that supposing the Jury to acquit the Prisoner of all these Counts he was still liable to punishment for an assault. The Jury retired to consider their Verdict, and after half an hour's deliberation found the Prisoner "Guilty of firing a Gun loaded with Gunpowder only, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm."

The Judge then sentenced him "to one year's imprisonment, 3 months of the same to be solitary confinement, and 9 months hard Labour."

Additional Masonic Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed Crews of the Ships Lord Wm. Bentinck and Lord Castlereagh.

Amount previouslpey subscribed	Rs.	2242
The R. W. Br. E. C. Harris Depy. Prov. Grand Master.....	"	30
Br. Shee.....	"	25
,, Manly.....	"	25
,, H. J. Barr.....	"	20
,, Powell.....	"	15
Amt. subscribed up to present Date-		2,357

Bombay, 11th July 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

July 8th.—Asst. Surgeon J. Murray, from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th Regt. N. I,, from Poonah.

Departures.

July 10th.—Capt. G. Rowley, Fort Adjt., to Poonah.
do. do. Ensign Manson, Infy., to Decean.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.—July 10th, Ship Colonel Newal, J. S. Donahoy, Master, returned from Sea, put back through leakage and loss of Sails and rudder damaged.

Sailed.—None,

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra Sesostris, Victoria, and Berenice.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Sloop Clive. Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda,

Merchant Vessels.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad. Cauderbux Khain Moombaruckr Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Lady Grant, William Sharples, Shannon, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Catherine, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland Julia, Rajasvara, Caroline, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitchelson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Elizabeth Walker, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle Huntly, Lord Auckland, Mor. Futhel Rahimon, Tartar, Calcutta, Quinten Leech, Drongan, Euphrates, Colombo, Carnatic, Futhel Currim, Soobrow, and Colonel Newal.

Portuguese.—Brig Simplicia.

French.—Brig Naverino.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

July 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
13th Monday.....	10 10	10 33
14th Tuesday.....	10 54	11 16

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4th June.
,, *Paris*..... 6th Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 13—Monday.
14—Tuesday.—Full Moon.
15—Wednesday.
16—Thursday.—Sunwithin.
17—Friday.
18—Saturday.
19—Sunday.—{5th Sunday after Trinity.—King George IV. Crowned, 1821.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 4th July 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 [36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 [33. .. at 103 12 to 104

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, July 13, 1840.

We beg to inform our friends and the Public in general, that our long promised reprint of Marryat's Code of Signals will be ready for delivery this day. As we have had many applications, we have considered it better in order to prevent disappointment to notice this in our Editorial column, as the advertisement might escape the casual reader.

We have again letters without number on the establishment of a Theatre, and some of our Dramatic correspondents must pardon us for postponing their kind communications, on account of want of space. We have seldom seen so general a feeling on a subject as this. There appears to be an earnest desire on the part of the Public to have a Theatre, and as far as our humble advocacy and personal exertions go, a Theatre there shall be. A petition to Government for the balance of funds from the sale of the old Theatre to be applied to the erection of a new, appears a necessary preliminary measure. We will prepare one and have it fairly drawn out and laid for signature at a Public place to which all persons can have access. It will then be seen by the number of names, whether the measure really meets general approbation or not. The next step will be to get subscriptions to make up any deficiency. A piece of ground must be sought, and a plan drawn out and submitted for approval with the necessary estimates. Now all this shall be done, if we are well seconded. We always have been interested for the Drama, and as it is too well known a fact to be denied, we have "fretted our little hour on the stage." Nor do we regret it, as some of our pleasantest reminiscences are connected therewith. Whatsoever straight laced moralists may say, we have never seen more profanity or obscenity behind the Scenes than before them, and have found the brotherhood in the Scenic Art productive of friendships, which have ripend into real benefits. It is a common prejudice (not a common error for the prudish know better) that a man who laughs and jokes without restraint, is a worse member of society than Sir Oracle, who with solemn deportment and guarded periods shakes his empty noddle, at the perpetration of a joke, and looks at a Pun, like a Horse Pistol pesented by an Amateur Turpin. The heart that is always merry will boil over at the mouth, while the designing and deep disposition, will seek the congenial cavaties of a reserved deameanour, to stow away its rancour and store up its bile for the day of pique and private revenge.

Private Letters from Caubul of the 15th of June mention that the report prevalent there and generally believed at that date was "That the Russian Expedition upon Khiva had been totally defeated by the physical difficulties of the climate and the desert, and had retreated. No official intelligence to that effect had transpired, but private reports and Bazaar rumours spoke confidently of this and very little doubt was entertained on the subject."

This tallies so remarkably with the News of a similar import which we perceive current in Europe, that we are inclined to give it credit. And if it prove true nothing could happen more apropos. All the barbarous neighbouring Tribes will turn upon them, and our conquest of Affghanistan will be favorably contrasted with their failure, and if proper advantage be taken of this crisis, we shall remain the paramount power in Central Asia, and dictate our own terms to the Hordes which trench upon the territories of our Ally Shah Shoojah. We know that Sir John Keane said "retreat was not to be thought of" when mentioning his resolve to assault Ghizni, and if the Russian General Petrowsky has made one retrograde step, the fate of his army is sealed. Without provisions, his rear cut off, he must surrender, but to whom? why to savages who will either slaughter or make slaves of the unhappy Russians. This is the second expedition undertaken by that nation, and this appears likely to be equally disastrous with the first. A remnant may reach their own frontier, but the retreat to Corunna, that from Moscow, and numerous others, shew the disorganisation which attends such measures and their fatal results. We hope if this intelligence turn out to be authenticated, that the bugbear of a Russian Invasion of India will be laid on the Shelf for ever, and that some more amusing animal than "the Great Bear" may be made to dance for the amusement of the Public. He will be a heavy loss to the Politicals, but he has collected a good many half-pence in his time, and paid well for the grinding of the organ, as some know who have managed the instrument. Like Mantalini we have had enough. It has been "one horrid demnition grind."

Our Contemporary of the *Times* in his leader of Saturday says "just as we are to-day "disposed to fill our Journal with the intelli- "gence of the mail for June, the same dis- "position and occasion, presents itself to our "contemporaries in reference to that of May." If our brother includes us in the plural number we can only tell him he is mistaken. We have not extracted from a single London Journal but those from the 1st to the 4th of June. We gave the Derby day in our extra which occurred on the 4th of June, which he did not, and the debates on Lord Stanley's Bill, though they did occur on the 20th May, we consider of such paramount importance in a political point of view as showing the state of parties in England as to be particularly acceptable to the sound and reflecting portion of Society. We are aware that from the connection of our contemporary's paper with the leading mercantile men in Bombay, that crumbs of extra information do occasionally garnish his savoury dish of intelligence, why then does he grudge us the humble Olla Podrida on which we feed our portion of the literati. We write this supposing us as the black cook said "to share "him scaldings massa," If we are not, one of the May flies whom he transfixes with his Editorial Pen (Query Pin) why all we can say is we are taking a wriggle in anticipation just to shew how we can strike out if touched up.

Our Brother of the *Courier* has promulgated rather strange doctrine in his issue of Saturday last for which a Correspondent of ours "No Go" has taken him to task. We think our contemporary's view of the Post Office Committee's notification erroneous, as it is a well known fact that no great reforms are undertaken in our Mother Country, without the examination of every person capable of giving information on the subject required, and moreover such communications are similarly invited. Solomon has said "In the multitude of Counsellers there is Wisdom" and we cannot see how a measure of this sort is to impede or protract the Committee's labours for *Ten years*. Our Contemporary says the system of the British Post Office should be approximated as far as possible; possible "ay theres the rub." When Dawk runners and half starved Contractors Horses can compete with Penny Postmen, Royal Mails, and Mail Carts or as Ancient Pistol says,

> "Shall packhorses and pamper'd jade's of Asia,
> That cannot go but thirty miles a day,
> Compare with Caesar and with Cannibals?"

When such a consummation is attained we may approach the system of the General Post Office at home. But there is another consideration, one of the labours of the present Committee is either to prepare a plan of a new Office, or suggest improvements in the old. Why this now is a fair subject for competition and we think if Govt. was to offer 200 or 300 rupees for the best design for an elevation and ground plan of an Office, it would be a very popular measure. True they have their own Engineers, but those officers are generally amply employed otherwise, not that they should by any means be debarred from sending in their plans. In England there are the Royal Engineers, but public works are always open to competition. Bombay is now becoming of so much consideration that old systems must be done away with, we are approaching a new era,

> "Tempora mutantur nos matamur et illis."

and the public will put in for a share in matters which concern them as much as the authorities. In the appointment of the Committee, Government has shewn a sound discretion in taking men of all professions, and we do hope that with every avoidance of delay, such practical suggestions as may be received, may be attended to. For example Post Masters at Out Stations can furnish valuable reports, and shew how the now tardy Dawks may be accelerated, while we may obtain hints from Madras and Calcutta. That the Committee may receive schemes from Speculators and Enthusiasts we have no doubt, but the grain of wheat may be found among a bushel of chaff, and will repay the trouble of sifting. Finally we never yet heard that inquiry lessened the chances of arriving at a true conclusion, and as this is a measure which affects so many interests, and is instituted not for the present moment but to remain "in perpetuo," we trust no hasty measures founded on strictly European results will be adopted, but a philosophical and practical view of the entire subject be taken for the benefit of all India, the Eyes of whose Citizens and Denizens we can assure the Committee, will be anxiously fixed on their proceedings, which if wisely and happily conducted will claim for them the lasting gratitude of their Countrymen, which for our parts we do not hesitate in expressing our fond anticipation they will as far as in them lies, fully and entirely merit.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MR. HYLAND'S STATEMENT RELATIVE TO HIS DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

Sir,—Accident having directed my attention to your journal of the 13th instant. wherein allusions are made to my Coal discovery, and which had been made a subject of communication with Government, allow me to pass a few remarks on it in order to throw greater light on your editorial remarks.

With regard to the information of an officer in the Company's service being reported to have made a discovery of Coal about the Soane bed, and 70 miles south of Chunar, I had not seen any intimation of this excepting in your journal. What the nature of the thing may be I know not, for neither does the officers name appear nor yet the particular situation of the bed. But as it is, I have but one suspicion on the matter—that as Captain Stewart was intrusted with the proceedings of my case on the Coal Mine, and to whom the necessary information was imparted, and as the above description answers to the place of my discovery, that Captain Stewart had taken advantage of it, with the view of making it subservient to his own interest; but probably my suspicion on this subject may be groundless, consequently no occasion exists just now of saying any thing further.

But to the purpose; after my discovery had been brought forward and communicated to Government, I was applied to. I certainly refused to do any thing in the matter, unless my claims were recognized by them, and the nature of of the remuneration be made known to me that they intended to bestow. My expectations on this head were ascertained by Lord Auckland, and what was it? simply, that I shall be rewarded with a suitable situation under Government. The answer was anything but to the point, saying that Government had no intention of working the Mine, but intended to hold it out for individual enterprise. At this, as I thought myself, the best entitled person to work it, I accordingly put forth my application for the tract of land, running in jungles about 16 miles in length and about 6 in breadth, more or less, (the boundaries of which were given,) and requested the same being made over in settlement to me, as I knew many capitalists of Calcutta would be glad to join me, and bring the same effectually forward. After this Lord Auckland in passing up the country took up the matter, under the surveillance of Captain Stewart, when an officer was deputed to proceed to the spot, and express promises were held out, that the land should be made over to me, and that I should have the working of the Coal as contained in a minute passed by Lord Auckland. I requested a copy of the same, but could not procure it. I declined going, when Captain Stewart's extreme pressure, and a regard to Lord Auckland's order, together with the view of expediting the working of the Coal, as my affairs were, from the various conflicts, in which I had been engaged, in a very *unsettled state, forced me to yield, notwithstanding my The my strong objection against the Officer Mr. Osborn, a Superintendent Deputy Opium Agent, one who possessed neither the capacities of exertion, nor yet the talents for the undertaking. I insisting on the appointment of a qualified geologist, for I had more beds and spots to direct their attention to, than one, and which I was willing to see fairly investigated into, and the matter liberally brought forward. Accordingly, the result of my proceeding with Mr. Osborn justified my suspicions. On the way to the hills I learnt the land was leased to a Zemindar for a term of 5 years by the Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Woodcock, on the suspicion that the land question contained no Coal, and Mr. Osborn only went to justify Mr. Woodcock's opinion. Here the fountain of my expectations was cut of—what was to be done now? I, however, set Mr. Osborn to work, who, after spending 3 days in destroying a nest of wasps and as many in digging, quitted me with the foolish hope of making an original discovery, independent of mine. Accordingly he set to work (10 miles from the spot of my encampment, and within the tract of my pointed out land as a Coal deposit) on a surface stratum of a rock elevated 3 or 400 feet about the Soane level, and this too in a horizontal run with the stratum, instead of going direct downwards! and what was the result? After spending 8 days and employing a vast number of hands to cut up the rock, when meeting with no Coal as he wrote to me; he pronounced the same to be a *primitive formation*. Here was a geologist appointed by the Governor General of all India, to decide on the important question of a Coal discovery. If Mr. Osborn had known the rock to be of the above class, the question is, why did he set to at work there, as surely he could not have been so ignorant as not to know the simple rudiments of geology;—for what says Jameison and other geologist on the matter? Why, that a geologist should, at a distant glance at the surrounding mountains, be able to distinguish the several classes of rocks under their respective orders. But no such thing with Mr. Osborn, after looking at the rock, and after obtaining *occular demonstration* for more than 7 *days*, and not till then was Mr. Osborn, settled in his opinion, and even then he was grossly mistaken!

Not to let the matter cool here, for the treatmostI received aroused me; I requested Mr. a Osborn before his removal to leave me 6 bilddars to continue the work at my own expense. He promised to send them to me after they had conveyed his luggage from the place, which was never done as he only sent me two. I also at the same time despathed a letter to Mr. Woodcock, requesting him to proceed to the place and personally satisfy himself on the several points connected with the certnaty of Coal being there, and that it was my intention to bring it forward. He excused himself on the plea of business. Now this letter was forwarded through Mr. Osborn and its contents, communicated to him and how Mr. Osborn could have reported there was no Coal, and that I had said so, is really a thing unaccountable to me. I, after Mr. Woodcock refused to take up the matter, returned to Chunar and applied to the Sudder Board for 100 Rs. to enable me to uncover the Coal stratum. My letter remained unanswered. I applied to the Commissioner (Mr. Currie, was then removed) who being newly appointed refused to comply, but immediately called upon me to *point* out the Coal. I then proceeded to Mr. Woodcock at Mirzapore, and urged the same request—he agreed and gave me an order to draw the money at the district I was proceeding to. On arriving there, after being robbed by his chuprassy, I received a letter stating he had countermanded the order for the money to be paid me. Undaunted by this I applied to my staunch friend and supporter Captain Stewart requesting 40 Rs. to enable me to prosecute my work, and which money I engaged to make good on my return to Chunar, but he also like the rest refused. Thus debarred from all hope of *assistance*, I set forward on my own resources. In the mean time Mr. Woodcock took active measures to drive me from the place. Unfortunately I found myself on a sudden taken ill, but with such an illness as I was satisfied, did not proceed from any natural or constitutional cause. I made no delay in leaving the place to procure a remedy. I was pursued by Mr. Woodcock's people and endeavored to be detained and maltreated, but providentially I elnded all their attempts and devices, and got safe to Benares, where by timely assistance I was preserved, and recovered after a lapse of time. During my illness all my property was taken awa

from me, and all my papers withheld, which I could never again recover. I once more, in my destitute condition, proceeded to Chunar, when I was about setting forward in my old business of a Stone Mason, when my house was forced open at 11 o'clock at night, and I was overpowered by a gang of ruffians, my hands tied to my back and thus put into a Government Dooly by order of Capt. Stewart and Mr. Woodcock, and subsequent to the Insane Hospital at Benares, without the usual proceedings being held over me. What cause they had to justify the proceeding I know not, for I neither molested nor hurted any one. With extreme difficulty I got out, although I received not a grain of any sort of medicine, when I made known my grievances to Lord Auckland, and requested remuneration for my trouble and for the information of the discovery, which I had imparted, as was promised me.—no answer was given. I also wrote to the Sudder Board on the same subject, and received no reply. Tais, I hope, Mr. Editor, will account for the matter sinking into oblivion, not from my reluctance of mind, but the unwillingness of Government servants to forward the prospect of an humble individual.

My disappearance after this from Chunar, caused a report to be circulated of my being dead. On this should Captain Stewart have acted on my discovery of Coal, I should not wonder, for, I hear he has seized upon one of my marble quarries which I had made known to him, and with which he is supplying the stone masons and *undertakers* of Calcutta. Why Captain Stewart is permitted to carry on stone works for, he trades in the Chunar sand stone also, I know not; once I was induced to bring this subject to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief but no good resulted. Thus an officer most liberally provided for and holding a great many situations both Civil and Military, is permitted in the face of open day, against all precedents and orders, to engage illegally in trade, to the detriment of the just rights of a trader. This has been the source of my ruin and no other.

Since my arrival in Calcutta a month and a half ago, I have endeavoured to agitate matters about my almost forgotten coal. I have waited on Mr. Colvin, the Private Secretary to the Governor General, requesting a sight of the Coal correspondence, that I might be enabled to bring matters fairly forward in a full view before Government, but his answer was unfavorable. I then applied by letter, for a copy of the minute said to be passed by Lord Auckland on the subject of my Coal when at Chunar, but no answer was given. I then waited on Captain Johnston with a similar intent, as some correspondence on the subject had passed through him with the Supreme Government, but I could get no satisfaction whatever. He seemed scarcely to remember any one thing he had written on the subject, nor what was written to him; and what he could recollect was out of place altogether. Thus was I, Mr. Editor, most assiduous in my labour of endeavouring to bring matters fairly forward, but all proved abortive, for not the slightest sign of encouragement could I receive.

As I have launched out beyond what I intended, I shall close this by making one more remark, as my discovery had been questioned (on what grounds I could not learn) and the originality of the specimen of Coal I had furnished attempted to be set aside by Mr. W. H. Woodcock, endeavouring to identify it with the Burdwan Coal, I have to observe that I had received private communications on the subject from persons who understood the matter, and who gave their opinion that my Coal was equal in quality to any they had seen in England. Mr. Jas. Prinsep pronounced it superior to Burdwan Coal, being less in specific gravity, and that he liked its texture and gloss. Capt. Johnstone noted it as being free from gluttty earth, and also from sulphur, and from its bituminous gloss, he judged it superior to Burdwan. What other opinions were offered I have not been made acquainted with, but as you also vote it as having been pronounced "excellent" by the Agra authorities, it may add to the many proofs that it was entirely a new discovery, and if so, pray *who* has supplied it, and *who* has made the discovery, I could say a volume of matter on the subject, but I must remain Mr. Editor, your most obdiently,

JAS. HYLAND

Calcutta, June 1840.—*Comml. Adver., June* 23.

We beg to draw the particular attention of our readers to the statement of Mr. Hyland, which appears in the correspondential columns of this day's papers, relative to the discovary of a coal mine, on the bank of the River Soane and to the southward of Chunar.

Our readers will probably remember, that in a late number of the *Advertiser*, we expressed our conviction that, the alleged discovery of a coal mine by a Company's Officers was identical with the information that had been communicated to the Agra Government on the same subject. It now appears that our suspicions were not unfounded, and that there are circumstances connected with the case, which ought, for the purpose of establishing the respectability of Mr. Woodcock and Captain Steward, to be properly and fully explained to the public.

There has been a very great deal said, and very justly too, on the improper course of conduct pursued by the French authorities at Chandernagore, when incarcerating the Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan. Here, however, is a striking examplification of the same procedure having occured under British administration. We do not, however, entertain the slightest idea that such glaring instances of injustice will be allowed to pass unpunished. We feel perfectly convinced that these affairs only require to be brought forward to the knowledge of the Government to prevent their repetition, should the statement of Mr. Hyland be based upon accurate data, we are compelled to own that, the perpetrators of a horrid outrage will meet with that punishment, which, should they be guilty, is undoubtedly their proper reward.

We refrain, however, from severely animadverting upon the proceedings of Mr. Woodcock or Captain Stewart, because we have ever adopted a system of not founding our arguments on *ex-parte* evidence. We *do* trust, however, that the statement, furnished by Mr. Hyland, will have the effect of drawing forth those explanatory observations, which the nature of the particulars published by Mr. [illegible] indispensably require. Should no such observations appear (and we shall take the opportunity of forwarding a copy of this day's paper to both gentlemen) we shall act upon the generally admitted maxim of "silence speaking assent," and forthwith pass such strictures, as the circumstances attendant on this extraordinary case imperatively require.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Delhi Gazette, July* 1.)

By letters dated Camp Jugharra in the country of the Ghilzees about half way between Ghuznee and Kelat-i-Ghiljee, we hear that the operations under Colonel Wallace were going on most successfully, Whalloo Khan being a prisoner in camp, and Marroo's chief fort having been taken without any opposition.

The force reached Ghuznee from Cabul, as we have before mentioned on the 29th May, marched thence on the 31st via Mushahie, Khunabagh, Oba Khar-ez and Mhorkah.

From the latter a detachment, composed of Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Infantry, made a nigh march to surprize Marroo's Fort. The follower only on this chief were in the action at Tazee, while Whalloo was there in person and made himself most active and conspicuous.

Fearing the Detachment might not reach its destination early enough, Colonel Wallace pushed on with the Cavalry only accompsnied by Lieutenant Nicolson, who is in political charge of the Ghiljee country. The fort was invested at Dacore, and the main body of the Cavalry moving towards the gate, Nicolson (to whose exertions the success of the enterprise is mainly to be attributed) preceded the column with his guides, and strange to say, saw the gate opened by the Nephew of Marroo, who was not aware that any force was at hand, and was immediately taken prisoner by Nicolson, while a part of dismounted Cavalry took possession of the Killah. No resistance was attempted, and on entering the fort it was found occupied chiefly by the female portion of the family of the rebel chief, who were treated kindly and their property secured to them.

The Fort was then dismantled and the Bastions blown up, after which the detachment returned to camp, which was found pitched at Jugharra, having completed a march of upwards of 30 miles.

It appears that some errors have crept either into the instructions to, or the mode of exercising them by the Politicals, who are playing at cross purposes. Where the blame rests has not been ascertained. By one, life and property are secured to the chiefs, who give themselves up, while *another* demands unconditional surrender. To obviate the evils which must result from such opposite courses, Colonel Wallace has very prudently directed Captain Anderson's detachment to join him, when the force will amount to 2,5000 men after the departure of the Shah's 2d Cavalry and 300 men of Captain Craigie's Corps towards Cabul, their original destination.

Mhookah is upwards of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, Jugharra a little less. The fact that blankets and quilts cannot be dispensed with here, even in June, will enable our readers to draw a tolerably accurate contract between Hindoostan and Ghiljee land. The valley in which the detachment is carrying on operations, is covered with snow for at least 5 months in the year, while such things as punkhas, tatties and Musquitoes are scarcely within the recollection of the very troops that were on the banks of the Sutlege only a few months ago, and now actively employed after a long and arduous March through the Sikh territories in a country, where they may see the grains, the flowers, the wood, and especially the fruits of Old England in abundance.

We have no doubt the activity and zeal of the Officer commanding this detachment will be put to good account in settling the Ghilzee.

Our Seik Allies lie under the imputation and we fear very justly, of being the prime movers of the sundry little *emeutes* which have lately arisen among the neighbouring tribes and it has been discovered, we hear, that their Agents are busily employed in Affghanistan fanning into flame the smallest spark of discontent wherever it glimmers. The abilities of Mr. Clerk—abilities in which the public may have the fullest confidence—have been called into active service in demanding some explanation from the Court of Lahore regarding certain intrigues which have been too thinly veiled to avoid detection, and it is much suspected that the friendship shewn to Colonel Wallace and his party only cloaked other operations to be carried on elsewhere. An intercourse has, it is said, been carried on with certain noted rebel Chiefs; and one especially, upon whose head a price is set, has had money advanced him and protection afforded him in his place of refuge, the Khybur Pass. An emissary of Now Nehal Sing's sent beyond the Hindoo Khosh, it is supposed with intention of intrigue, perhaps with the Russians, has been detected in Caubul on his return to his country; and we believe, our Governmont have been long aware of the tampering which has been, and is continually going on with the Hill Tribes, who though not very favourable inclined to the Punjaubees, are but too anxious to engage in any warfare which promises a reasonable prospect of plunder. Now Nehal Sing's refusal to allow our Troops to pass through his Territories will however bring matters to a crisis and with the warnings the Government have had and are continually witnessing of the inefficacy of half measures, we hope the free transit of Troops and stores will be insisted upon: The demand for Territory beyond the natural boundary of the Punjaub will not, of course, be listened to and as Now Nehal is represented to be obstinate in his demands and to place great reliance in his Army, a passage at arms may not be far distant. The obstinacy of Now Nehal Sing will however have to bend to a course our policy imperatiee ly demands us to pursue, and his country, we suipect, will ere long be controlled by other power beside his own. With an Army deprived of its European Officers, which in all probability it would be in case of collision with our Government, its numbers would be useless against our discipline, with a large portion of Mussulman population who though they bear the yoke do so impatiently and with a desire of throwing it off on the first opportunity afforded them to indulge in the cherished forms of their religion, and with Hill Tribes who would seize the first appearance of an English invading Army to gloat themselves in plunder and rapine, it were well if the present ruler of the Punjaub consent to such terms as are proposed to him.

There would be, from all accounts, no difficulty in raising Soldiers among the Mahgmedans and we do hope that in a short time we shall see our influence extending its arms over a country whose ruler must no longer be allowed to make and break treaties according to his pleasure.

We give the followoing extract of a letter from Affghanistan, which merely confirms our previous intelligence.

"We having conflicting intelligence regarding the Russians, but I believe it will appear that they have lost all their cattle, and have been forced to retreat. Captain Shakespear went off for Khiva on the 14th of May, so we shall in a month or so hence have some sort of authentic information I hope. Their defeat is believed throughout Cabul, and 500 prisoners are said to have been brought to Khiva. The English version of the story can scarcely be true, for Colonel James Abbott (who has been allowed the rank of *Colonel* in Central Asia) would certainly have heard of the great Khivan victory, had it been achieved before he quitted the Capital. Colonel Todd hears from Merve that Colonel Abbott is on his way back to Khiva, and if this be true, there can be little doubt of his having found the Russians in a nice hobble!"

DELHI—The weather, wolves and snakes are the only interesting topics of the day. The former is fine, but the rains hold back, much rain must however have fallen to the North, as the Jumna is very much swollen. An earthquake was felt by many people on Sunday evening last, though we did not experience the sensation. Wolves have come into the Cantonments, and many are the wonderful tales told of their prowess, some 3 children have, however been carried away from the lines, and the Commissioner has offered a reward of five rupees for every Wolf brought in to him; the *Kunjurs* are all on the *qui vive*, but none as yet have been captured.

We are very glad to hear that Races are likely to be got up in the ensuing cold weather, and, we would enforce upon our Jehus, the necessity of abstaining from driving *over* the race course; there is a road all round, which will afford every opportunity for air and exercise.

From the Agra Ukhbar, July 2.

AGRA.—Mr. C. T. Le Bas, our new Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, arrived on the 27th ultimo, from Goorgaon, by dawk.

No appearance, even at this late period, of the rains; not a drop beyond a slight shower on the afternoon of the 30th; has fallen this week. To render this more agreeable we have the satisfaction of knowing, that it has been raining heavily in other quarters, particularly the S. E. The Calcutta papers are three days behind their usual time, and when they do appear, they come beslimed and dripping, as though they had travelled *through*, and not over the ditch. But even this adds variety to the *Courier* and *Harkaru*. Late as the approach of the rains, the Ice Committee have, we see by the following notice, determined to give us the benefit of them as far as in them lies.

"The Ice Committee beg to inform Subscribers, that a share of Ice from the 1st proximo, will be *six seers* and a half share, three seers."

June, 28*th* 1840.

An attachement has it is said, taken place at our station, not of that kind which subsists between two fond and devoted hearts, and of which there is more than one case now amongst us, but of a nature which sometimes springs up between Catchpoles and needy debtors. Parties liable to such attachments had therefore need of caution and circumspection.

MADRAS.

LONDON SUPPLEMENTS TO THE MADRAS SPECTATOR.

We regret to learn from a letter just received from our Agent at Bombay, that there was a deficiency of our "London Supplements" by the last Overland Mail. As time would not allow the reprinting of the Supplement, the Extraordinary of the *Bombay Gazette* was substituted, as the means best calculated to present the Overland Intelligence to our Subscribers, with the least loss of time. While we regret that such disappointment should have been experienced, and shall endeavour to prevent its recurrence, it will readily be conceived that the fluctuations of the number and residence of Subscribers, together with irregularities of the post, are sometimes serious impediments to the success of the most judicious arrangements which it is in our power to frame.—*Spectator.*

AUSTRALIA.

Steam to Port Phillip.—A meeting was held in the Waterloo Stores on Wednesday last for the purpose of forming a Company, to be called the New South Wales Navigation Company. Mr. Holt was in the Chair, and it was determined by the meeting that their capital should be £50 000, in one thousand pound shares. The principal object of this Company is to purchase steam boats to ply between this Port and Port Phillip; and ultimately it is intended to have a regular steamboat to run between New Zealand and Sydney. *Sydney Gazette.*

Bathurst.—Four armed and mounted bushrangers having for some time past infested the neighbourhood of Bathurst, and committed many depredations, Ensign George Hilliard, of H. M. 28th Regt., accompanied by Corporal Reilly, of the same corps, set out with the determination of apprehending them. Having discovered their track, he followed the marauders for *twelve* days, having taken with him a native black as a guide. On the twelfth day he was about to give the matter up as a failure, when the guide accidently caught a glimpse of the bushrangers at the bottom of a gully. After riding gently down the broken ground of the gully, Mr. Hilliard suddenly charged them. His horse fell under him. He instantly remounted, however, and with the utmost intrepidity rode up to them, and seizing one fellow, declared that he would fire immediately upon the first who attempted to move. Being well seconded by Reilly, the bushrangers were secured and disarmed on the spot. For twelve nights they were all watched alternately by the Ensign and the Corporal, though secured only by ropes And finally they were lodged in a place of safety. No less *twenty-two* stand of arms were found in the possession of these desperadoes. We learn, moreover, that this gallant officer is very young, and it greatly redounds to the credit of Major Nunn, the Commandant of the Mounted Police, that he has shown such discrimination in placing so youthful and yet so intrepid an officer at the head of a detachment of the force. —*Australian.*

European Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mademoiselle Taglioni made her first appearance last night in her favourite ballet of *La Gitana*. On her entrance she was greeted with such enthusiasm, that she seemed scarcely to know how she should acknowledge it. She receded to the back of the stage, curtseying to the ground at almost every step with the most exquisite expression. The beauties of her dancing have been dwelt on again and again; but they are of that high order that they are always new, and the last appearance always seems to be attended with some fresh charm. A more inexpressive succession of postures, however elegant, will weary repetition and become insipid; but the art that expresses feeling will always awaken new sympathies, and when the external gestures are learned by rote, the internal motive that peers through the whole will ever kindle a novel interest. In the *pas de trois* last night Taglioni threw a complete meaning into her slow movements; there was a gentle tenderness about them, a feeling for which her graceful motion seemed the natural expression. [illegible] the dart into the quick movement, as if [illegible] ous fancy had suddenly entered the mi[illegible] dancer, and sent her less bounding than [illegible] along the stage with the wanton glee of [illegible] chante. Her mazurka was very fine; at times [illegible] seemed to sink into mere indolence, as if the dance had grown so habitual that she might listlessly leave her limbs to take their own course, her face expressing little more than a happy contentment; then would her countenance suddenly light up, a new animation possessed her frame, and she was wafted along by its influence. Every one of her *pas*, from the mazurka to the concluding cachucha, drew down thunders of applause.

The Queen Dowager was at the theatre, which was exceedingly well attended.—*Times, Jun*[illegible]

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, who has accepted the office of Lieutenant Governor of Agra, was appointed provisionally to succeed to the office of Governor-General of India, in the event of a vacancy occurring, and no successor being on the spot.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. Lawrence Peel was appointed to the office of Advocate General at Calcutta.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart., was appointed provisionally a member of the Council of India.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep was confirmed in the appointment of member of the Council of India, to which he succeeded upon the acceptance by Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

MISS MASSON AND THE MISSES BROADHURST.—A concert was given yesterday morning by these ladies at the Hanover-square Rooms, and most numerously and fashionably attended The Misses Broadhurst played a duet by Pixis on the pianoforte with great taste and precision, and one of them (Miss Emily) distinguished herself in a rondeau by Hummel. Madame Dorus Gras gave "Severe existe?" from Donizetti's new opera, *Les Martyrs*, and her favourite air by Auber, "O tourment du Vennage," with her usual facility and brilliancy of execution. Liszt played a fantasia on the pianoforte of his own composition. Tamburini sang Bellini's air, "Visravviso," and joined in Part's quartet, "O notte soave," with Mademoiselle Bildstein, Miss Masson, and J. Bennet, the horn and harp obligati being very nicely played by M. Stackhausen and Mr. Jarrett, A duet by M. Stackhausen was introduced, and sung by Madame Stackhausen and Mademoiselle Bildstein. M. Hausmann, the bass-player, was to have appeared, but was absent on account of illness, and a fantasia on the horn was played by Jarrett at half an hour's notice. A scotch ballad and an air by Pacini were sung by Miss Clara Novello.

THE MISSES PYNE'S CONCERT.—The chief feature of this concert, which was given last night at the Hanover-square-rooms, was the performance on the piano of Mr. Litolff who played a concerto of Weber's with brilliant execution and with immense power. Miss L. Pyne is a very young singer of considerable promise, and has a facility of executing passages that is uncommon in so juvenile a performer. This faculty was tried to the utmost by her singing the variations to "O Dulce Concento" to the flute obligate of Mr. Richardson. Besides the Misses Pyne, Mr. J. Parry, Mr. Ransford, and Miss Birch were the vocalists on the occasion.—*Times, June* 3.

MEETING FOR THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.

It is not among the least noticeable circumstances connected with the great meeting of Monday last for the extinction of slavery and the civilization of Africa, that although Prince ALBERT was in the chair—although the meeting was called to assist in accomplishing the highest and most glorious of human objects—although persons of all religious persuasions and of all political complexion, of all civilized and Christian states, crowded thither in testimony both of the honour in which they held the illustrious Prince (no more a stranger) who presided, and of their veneration of the great purpose which placed him there;—although party feelings of every description were disclaimed on all sides, and nothing left undone to demonstrate that the cause at stake was one in the support of which every good man might share without pledging himself to any principles or doctrines or course of action, but such as justice, humanity, and national character prescribed, the only knot or society of the QUEEN'S subjects whose attempt to discountenance, so far as they were able, the motives of those who patronized the meeting, and the good fruits which might be derived from it, were the Cabinet Ministers, the official advisers of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA! the QUEEN'S husband was there, but the QUEEN'S Ministers were absent—absent, not fortuitously, but without exception, and therefore it is pretty manifest by design, deliberately withholding from the consort of their Royal mistress an easy but significant proof of their sympathy with him on behalf of the oppressed, and of their wish to promote his popularity among the people of England, by showing the heartiness of their concurrence with him in a scheme of benificence which that people were the first to realize by the most solemn act of legislation, no less than by sacrifices of the most heroic self devotion that are to be found in history.

The MELBOURNE Ministers pretend to an exclusive merit amongst statesmen, for that *they* were the authors of that law by which West India slavery had been formally abolished, and for which abolition the national feeling was so ripe that it could not have been delayed another twelvemonth by ten times the dexterity that ever was displayed by Whigs. Here, then, is an example of the zeal of these hypocrites for the further progress and the final consummation of that unspeakable blessing of African liberty, on their preliminary services to which they built such towering boats and pretensions.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said wisely, and with melancholy emphasis, that whatever has yet been done against negro slavery stands only for honour to England, but towards an extinction, or even diminution, of African suffering, is absolutely nothing.

[illegible]een affirmed in this journal [illegible]l, to a certain point, successfully [illegible]URCE, and CLARKSON, and BUXTON have fought their battle, it was but [illegible] of one handful of the negro race, [illegible]e wrongs were not worth mentioning compared with those of the existing population of Africa, and who, at the worst period of the last last 30 years, were watched over and protected by the never-sleeping power of English law operating within our own colonies' whilst the great African world, the continent itself, with its thousand tribes and helpless millions of unguarded and persecuted human creatures, are still a prey to the most horrible devastation' and to a catalogue of tortures which the philanthropy of England has left, we will not say unthought of, but to practical purposes altogether unredressed.

This lamentable imperfection of the means hitherto put in force by Great Britain, and by the present Ministers of Great Britain, towards achieving any wide and durable benefit for the vast seat of negro misery in Africa itself, the Cabinet of Queen VICTORIA must have been well aware. Yet, on the first great occasion which has ever been presented of making known their anxiety and contributing their efforts for the continuance and extension on behalf of Africa of that policy which, as concerns the West Indies, they loudly vaunt of as their own not a solitary individual among these Court favourites condescends to appear in name or person, not even when the reproach of their absence was to be depended by a contrast with the amiable and graceful interest in the subject evinced by an illustrious personage so closely allied to the person of the SOVEREIGN, and so dear to her best affections.

Were the MELBOURNE Ministers deaf to this sacred call, because no *factious* object could be gained by their obedience to the summons? Or had they a natural repugnance to place themselves in juxtaposition with the Conservative leaders and thus to afford a certain Royal personage materials for a comparison, which might not serve their views, between those who were mean enough to profit by a bed-chamber intrigue, and him who had been honorably sacrificed through the success of it, because in reprobating backstairs influence he stood by the Crown against the Court, and maintained the rights of a responsible Minister, while he undertook the obligations of office?

We believe that, judging by the context of their story, and taking the spirit of "place hold" as their standard of what is wise and noble, the MELBOURNE Cabinet, from Lord DUNCANNON down to MACAULAY, were *quales ab initio* in the business of a free and deliberative people; and from the field whereon he had for the first time an opportunity of appreciating the relative position of our public men in the esteem and attachment of their fellow-subjects.

The motion which stood for discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday, relating to the former position and present state of Cracow, has again been disposed of *pro tempore*, to the infinite satisfaction of our Foreign Secretary. For some reason or other it was ascertained at an early period of the evening that his Lordship had a reprieve, and that the debate on this interesting subject was not to take place. We must suppose this, in the absence of better information, to be inevitable, and the Cracovians must be content with feeding still on hope, though they must become "heart-sick" by the procrastination.

But Cracow is only of a piece and part and parcel of the whole system, if it will bear that name, of our foreign policy. We appeal to the people, and beg them, if we fail, to see if they cannot rouse their representatives to something like an appreciation of the enormous importance of his entire question of our foreign relations. Has not every sea now become memorable for the insults to England of which it has been the scene? When the SULTAN, that old ally, was in the last agony of Russian protection, and when the French, after the occupation of Algiers, felt that they had nothing to fear from a British Ministry if they insulted our flag in the Mexican Gulf, and ruined our commerce at Senegal and Buenos Ayres—when Persia was estranged from our embrace, and Persia was turned into something worse than an enemy, we have asked with astonishment and with pain, where are our national vindicators?

Look, however, for a moment, as a relief from the general confusion of foreign interests, at the single question of Cracow. The Congress of Vienna, the representative of the political wisdom of its day, destined that republic to independence, and guaranteed it by the most solemn declarations. Its position, amidst the ruins of Poland, seemed to afford the hope that freedom had yet survived the funeral pile which the surrounding despots had erected for the sacrifice of Polish nationality, the liberty of the press, the trial by jury, the freedom of commerce, the integrity of the university and its revenues, the finest monument of Polish civilization—all were guaranteed by the English people at the Congress of Vienna, and not one of them remains to attest even a reluctant abandonment of our solemn pledges and recorded engagements. A new constitution imposed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1833, without consultation with, or remonstrance from, England or France, dealt the deadliest blow at the rising prosperity of Cracow. The wretched dupes who were fed on English promises, have lately made a last effort to rouse our feelings by a heart-broken address, which has had the wonderful good fortune to escape Russian "protection." But what will be its effect? Will it persuade Lord PALMERSTON to be honest, and send them a Consul, or Sir ROBERT PEEL to *make* him assume the virtue, if he has it not?

We have done infinite wrong to this interesting republic. We have raised the cup to their lips for the mere purpose, as it would seem, of dashing it to the ground untasted. But the occasion must arrive when the House of Commons will ask Lord PALMERSTON what are the excuses to be given for such miserable pusillanimity—nay, such unequivocal treachery—as that of which Cracow is the victim?

We had proposed to ourselves to enter on the minor question, though not without its importance, of the sulphur monopoly in Sicily, as opened in Lord LYNDHURST'S speech of Tuesday evening; but the refusal of papers, the necessity for which even his Lordship was not prepared to resist, compels us to suspend our remarks and our judgment until the whole of the subject is before us. Shelter is taken by Ministers under the mediation of France. We shall see in a short time what is the value of that mediation!—*Times' June* 4.

THE HON. ART. COMPANY.

The gallant and invincible (at jobbing) Hon. Art. Company had a glorious field-day on Monday. The usual display of discipline occurred of which Mathews's Militia Muster Roll of Yankees can alone give an idea. The rapidity of the evolutions of the gunners drew from Cox the remark to Freshfield, "By George, Sir, we could annihilate an extra Railway train going at a mile a minute—such wonderful precision!" We are happy to say that no particular accident occurred—the usual casualities of bayonet prodding, toe-treading, wheeling the wrong way, &c., were of course, out of respect for ancient custom, strictly attended to.

The main business, however, was the dinner, after the heavy work in the field; *Cox* and *Freshfield* were in all their glory. Surgeon *Pugh* and *White*, the triple secretary, sat at the head table, and plentifully quaffed libations of Champagne, liberally supplied to the *super.sawyers* out of the funds of the Company, whilst the valiant heroes of *humbler* grade were profusely regaled with something, nicknamed wine, but which a sagacious dealer in the article detected to be a composition which bottle washers use. We suppose, this distinction, in the case of White, is at the command of the impartial Colonel Cox. We have heard, in order to make the exaltation of the servants of the Company over the members consistent, that the gate-keepers will take prominent positions at the next dinner.

The great feature of the after-dinner proceedings was the presentation of a piece of plate to Surgeon Pugh, whose services for 30 years certainly entitled him to a complimentary gift. It is no joke to be Surgeon to such a Corps. Query, why does not some member move for a return of the number of the Hon. Art. Company wounded in the conflicts with Mars, and, *per contra*, with Venus? The worthy Surgeon wept, and no wonder. It appeared to us that his mouth watered as well as his eyes, when he saw the glittering prize of merit Cox's speech respecting the Duke of Sussex most admirably illustrated the "liberality" of "Uncle Buggins." Such toadyism to a superannuated twaddler, who, with "liberality" on his lips, has no notion of it in his heart, as exhibited by the *Honourable* Company, is truly disgusting.

Aldermen Thompson and Copeland, we heard, were invited, but were too good judges to attend. In fact, we believe none of the invited ever come—such is the high repute of the Hon. Art. Company, commanded by the illustrious Bellyserious. Perhaps some of the *clique* will tell us what is the meaning of the subscription on the plate presented to the Duke, and who is to be the next favoured individual with another *melt* from the Bunhill-row warriors' military chest? We suppose White, the Secretary.—*Age Mag* 31.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Marchioness of Normanby with their company tomorrow evening Monday) in Hill-street, where the marchioness will give a grand consort of vocal and instrumental music, for which all the opera stars are engaged.——Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to leave Buckingham Place for Claremont on Tuesday next, and remain until after the Derby day at Epsom. Her Majesty and the Prince will proceed from Esher to the grand stand, a distance of six miles from Claremont.——Her Majesty, through Lord Belhaven, chief commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland, has presented the munificent royal donation of 2,000*l* for the propagation of the Gospel in the Highlands——Lady Robert Grosvenor and her infant daughter are going on well. Her Majesty has sent to inquire after her ladyship since her *accouchement*.——The late harsh winds have considerably retarded the growing crops. Wheat has been sowed over again in many places. In Kenry baronry, the late wheat is very backward. Those who put in the seed early are more fortunate.——The town council of Liverpool by a majority of 23 to 13, voted a grant of 200*l* a year to the proprietors of the Botanic Gardens, provided they are thrown open to the public on Sunday and one week day, under restrictions to be approved of by the garden committee.——Colonel Pasley has been appointed by the East India Company inspector and public examiner in their military academy at Addiscombe, vacant by the death of Sir A. Dickson. The appointment, it is said, is worth 500*l*. per annum. ——The necessary instructions for commencing the new survey for the assessment of the window-tax have been forwarded by the Government to the Commissioners of Taxes in various parts of the country. The survey will commence immediately. ——The following singular letter was actually written to a merchant at Norwich;—"Sir,—This is to acquaint you or your heirs that I heard you was dead; but I packed up some wool before you was so, tho' I could not send it before I knew whether you was or no, and what circumstances you died in.—I beg a speedy answer, and remain, &c."——It is stated that London contains upwards of 160,000 houses; that it has from 7,000 to 7.100 streets, and that it extends over more than 3,000 acres. It is supposed to be 25 miles in circumference, and has a population of 1.200,000, which is yearly increasing. ——On Monday, at Queen-square, two gentlemen's servants living in Eaton-square were fined 5*l* for damage done at Mr. Coultas's, the Wheatsheaf, Grosvenor-place, by turning on the taps, thereby wasting a large quantity of spirits, and other violent conduct.——The woolstaplers of London, and other large towns, caution the growers against winding in their fleeces any unwashed wool, fell wool, tar, straw, grass, &c., as it subjects them to a penalty of 2*s*. for each fleece.——We have great pleasure in stating that his Grace the Duke of Sutherland has remitted the whole arrears of rents owing by his small tenants on the estate of Reay.——His Excellency the Chevalier Bacourt, minister from the Court of the Tulleries, to the United States, arrived in town on Sunday, from Paris, *en route* to New York.—— The aurora borealis has been visible twice or thrice in the metropolis during this month—the last time on Tuesday night. We believe this is a rarity for May.——To consume the smoke from a bolter furnace, let the green coals be put into the furnace, as near to the door as possible, and leave the door itself from two to three inches open, to allow the cold air to enter. This will keep down the greatest part of the smoke, which will be consumed. The same may be applied to marine furnaces.—— His Excellency Shekib Effendi, the new Turkish ambassador to this court, arrived yesterday at the embassy residence in Bryanston-square, accompanied by his first secretary Toad Effendi, and by Towpic Bey, major in the Ottoman Imperial Guards besides a large number of his suite.——The Queen has given Dr. Maclaughlin permission to wear the insignia of the Legion of Honour, which the King of the French has conferred upon him, in testimony of his approbation of his conduct towards the wounded of the French army after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812.——In the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury, the large sum of 404l. was collected in aid of the Bethnal-green Churches fund, on Sunday, after a sermon in their aid by Archdeacon Wilberforce.——The *Plymouth Journal*, records the deaths of two soldiers, who were taking their passage on the deck of the Shannon steamer a few days ago. They appear to have been in the last stage of disease, and died on the passage.——Within the last twelve months the ores of Ireland have sold by public ticketing for more than 160,000l.—— Colonel Rawdon was elected on Friday without opposition, as representative for the Protestant borough of Armagh, and is now upon his way to London to co-operate with the ministry and the friends of Ireland in resisting the attempt of Lord Stanley and the Tories to annihilate the franchise in that country.——The Duke of Marlborough has been elected High Steward of the City of Oxford. ——A rather novel mode of testifying gratitude for political services has been shown by the Reformers of East Cumberland to Mr. Steel, the editor of the *Carlist Journal*. A subscription has been raised and applied to the purchase of a freehold building site in that city, which is to be presented to him.——Lord Keane, who commanded the English army in Afghanistan, arrived at Alexandria on the 24th of April from Suez He was received by the Pacha in the most distinguished manner. The English steam boats will ply regularly during the summer between Bombay and Suez, and arrive at the latter place on the 19th of every month.——A man was on Tuesday committed for trial for theft, from Brentford Petty Sessions, for having appropriated to his own use a 5l. note he found in a public-house at Hounslow, and which had been mislaid or lost there by a Mr. John Jones, farmer, of Cobham, Surrey.——Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the names of the Treasury department as now coustituted; Mr. Horsman, the new lord, being substituted for Mr. Robert Steuart,——The Assizes for Montgomery are henceforth to be held at Newtown in summer, and Welchpool in spring. ——We regret to learn that Lady Wilde, wife of the Solicitor General is very seriously indisposed. ——The Queen Dowager and a distinguished party visited Kensington Palace, on Wednesday, and at three o'clock took a walk in the garden.——It affords us considerable pleasure to learn of the great improvement in the health of her royal highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who is not enjoying a better state of health than for some months past.——We understand that it is the intention of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with the Princesses Augusta and Mary, to pass the autumn and winter in Germany. Their royal highnesses will visit his Majesty the King of Hanover in the course of their tour of visits.— —The Prince and Princess of Capua do not intend going on the continent as stated. The prince has taken a villa in the Regent's Park, and will shortly remove from Mivart's Hotel.——Prince Alexander Lieven is so far recovered from the effects of his late accident, as to be able to undertake the fatigue consequent on travelling. The prince took his departure late on Tuesday night for St. Petersburg, charged with despatches from his Excellency Baron Brunow.——The Duke of Devonshire left Devonshire House, on Tuesday last, for Chatsworth, Derbyshire.-Sunday an accident of a serious nature occured to Captain N.C. Travers, the barrack-master at Hounslow. Captain Travers was returning home from a ride, and near the review-ground he got off his horse, and just as he was about to remount, the animal suddenly turned round, and kicking out, struck Captain Travers in the face and knocked him down,——On Wednesday morning the body of a female, elegantly dressed, about 20 years of age. and supposed to have belonged to the frail sisterhood, was taken out of the river Thames, near the trees between the Red-house and Battersea-bridge. In the deceased's pockets were found a silver thimble, on which is engraved the letters "S. W.," three small keys, a fruit knife, and about 15d. in copper.——Mr. Muntz has 'paired off with Mr. Dugdale till the 6th of June—Mr. Hutton paired of with Mr. Estcourt, on the Juvenile Offenders' Bill.-Mr. Gaskell has paired off with Mr. C. Dundas till Monday morning next.——The cremony of consecrating the new church of St. Saviour's, Elizabeth-street, Hans-place, Upper Chelsea, was performed yesterday by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the majority of the nobility and gentry of Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington.——We have been shown some new potatoes, grown by Mr. Thompson, at Colebrooke, gardener of Sir A.B. Brooke. M. P. They are of the Wicklow Banger or kidney description, measure nearly four inches in length each, and were grown in the open air,——The Marquis of Normandy has appointed Graham Spiers, Esq., to be Sheriff of Edinburgshire, in place of Mr. Duff, deceased. ——Upwards of fifty thousand persons took the total abstinence pledge from Father Mathew, in Ahascragh, on Tuesday last.——— The Rev. Wm. Lloyd has received from the guardians and rate-payers of the Narberth Union a very gratifying acknowledgement of the ability with which he has filled the office of Chairman of the Board. A tea and coffee service of elaborate workmanship, and a large and richly ornamented waiter, has been presented to him, with an appropriate inscription.——The Bishop of St. David's has been lying for some dys at the Hop-pole Hotel in Worcester, in a very precarious state; but we are happy to say that his lordship has so far recovered as to admit of his removal to Malvern, where we hope he will soon be completely restored. ——In consequence of the urgent representations of a deputation of the British Hebrew capitalists, at the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston bas sent instructions to Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at the Porte, and to Colouel Hodges, British Consul-General at Alexandria, to employ their influence with the Turkish and Egyptian governments in obtaining some mitigation of the horrible cruelties to which the Hebrews of the East are at present exposed.——It is a curious fact that the late king, while Prince William Henry, in 1781, was the first prince of the blood royal that ever landed in North America. This was after the declaration of independence by the United States, and two years before it was acknowledged by Englaud, Jan, 20, 1783.——The prisoners confied in the Marshalsea Prison were enabled to do honour to her Majesty's birth-day, by being provided in the most liberal manner with meat and bread, and a plentiful supply of porter and ale, through the kindness of Messrs. Barclay and Messrs. Charrington, the ale-brewers; and themselves and friends kept up the conviviality of the evening until eleven o'clock.—The Duke of Northumberland has subscribed 500*l*. towards the building of a new church on Twickenham-common ——A return to an order of the House of Commons gives the value of apples, pears, and cherries imported into the United Kingdom since the establishment of an ad valorem duty of five per cent in the year 1838. For apples it was 44,909*l*., and the amount of duty 2,221*l*.; for pears, 740*l*., and the amount of duty 37*l*.; and for cherries 260*l*., and the amount of duty 11*l*.——The royal gold medal annually bestowed by the King of the French, in testimony of his royal approbation of the productions of any artist in the Exhibition, has this year been presented to Mr. Healy, a young American.——At All Saints. Poplar, Middlesex, on may-day, was rung by a select company a true and complete peal of five thousand & forty changes, with sixty-two singles, a nounting to 240 calls, in three hours and six minutes. ——The annual meeting of German *sangeas* will take place this year at Erlangen, in Bavaria commencing on September 16, and ending early in October.——A reduction in the price of bread for the first fortnight of June may be anticipated. The prices of corn and flour have fallen, and the corn-market of Paris has never been so abundantly supplied since the beginning of the year as at present——Thursday morning, the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company's schooner Courier, Captain Robert Mann, from Dundee, for Hora's wharf, Wapping, with a valuable general cargo, chiefly consisting of linens, came in violent contact with a foreign vessel, a little below Woolwich. The Courier lost her main boom and sustained other damages, and the foreigner also received injury.—A priest of Draguignan has just been sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of that place, to a fine of five francs and the costs of the suit, for an illegal lottery of books.—A letter from a banker at Vienna, announces that the archbishop of the Austrian capital had from the pulpit declared that no faith ought to be given to the calumnies propagated against the Jews, representing that they kneaded their pascal bread with the blood of Christians.—On Saturday a girl, not 15 years of age, who was an apprentice at a linen-warehouse in the Faubourg St. Antoine, having been detected in secreting two or three patterns of caps of value, and threatened with being prosecuted, quitted, the shop, and proceeding towards the commune of Issy, in her despair threw herself into the Seine. She was, however, fortunately seen by the keeper of a wine-shop at Issay, named L'Herbier, who rushed into the river and saved her.—A news crier who, having violated the regulations of the police by false statements as to the contents of the papers which he sold, had been deprived of the medal authorising him to cry news, threw himself into the Seine, in a fit of despair, two days ago. His body was not found for several hours after.—The loss sustained at the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park by the extensive mortality amongst the monkeys has been nearly repaired from the additions made by gift and purchase. The collection was never composed of more than 21 species, and there are now 19 species, the individuals of which are all in health and vigour. *Sunday Times, May* 31.

THE ARMY.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 29.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 29.—10th Regt. of Light Drag.: Cor. J. Wilkie, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Cavendish, who rets.; J. W. Roberts, gent., to be Cor., by pur., v. Wilkie.—1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards: Ens. and Lieut. G. J. F. Vis. Cantalupe, to be Lieut. and Capt. by pur., v. Latour, who rets.; the Hon. H. U. D. Ward, to be Ens. and Lieut., by pur., v. Lord Cantalupe. —2d Regt. of Foot: Ens. P. Connor, to be Lieut. without pur., v. Halkett, dec.; W. J. Oldham, gent., to be Ens., v. Connor.—3d Foot: Ens. A. H. Robson, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Beers, prom. in the 80th Foot; G. T. Downing, gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Robson.—5th Foot: Assistant-Surg. H. Mackey, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surg., v. Hall, prom. in the 60th Foot.—17th Foot: Ens. J. J. Hamilton, from the 75th Foot, to be Ens., v. Knox, who exchanges.—27 Foot: Assistant-Surg. J. Gillice, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surg., v. Fray, appointed to the 31st Regt. of Foot.—31st Foot: Assistant-Surg., G. B. Fry, M. D., from the 27th Foot, to be Assistant-Surg., v. Ayre, deceased.—41st Foot: Ens. A. W. Smith, to be Lieut., without pur., v. Stoddart, dec.; H. H. M. Fleming, gent., to be Ens., v. Smith.—17th Foot: Lieut. J. W. Crowdy, to be Capt., by pur., v. M'Innes, who rets.: Ens. R. J. Elrington, to be Lieut, by pur., v. Crowdy; C. C. W. Domvile, gent., to be Ens. by pur., v. Elrington.—60th Foot: Assistant-Surg. T. Hall, from the 5th Foot, to be Surg., v. Lamond, dec. —61st Foot: Lieut. Thomas H. Burgh from the 99th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hamilton, who exchanges.—75th Foot: Ens. E. W. J. Knox, from the 17th Foot, to be Ens. v. Hamilton, who ex. 80th Foot: Lieut. P. G. Beers, from the 3d Foot, to be Capt., by pur., v. Smyth, who rets.—97th Foot: Capt. W. Macleane, from h.-p., Unattached, to be Capt., v. D. M'Intosh, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. R. Colvill, to be Capt., by pur., v. Macleane, who rets.; Ensign W. Murray, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Colvill; A. E. Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur., v. Murray.—98th Foot: Capt. C. Blackett, from h.-p. of the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Capt., v. Brevet Major J. M'Phail, who exch.; Lieut. S. W. Russell to be Capt., by pur., v. Blackett, who rets.; Ensign S. E. Rolland, to be Lieut., by pur., v. Russell; Gent. Cadet P. F. Hussey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by pur., v. Rolland.—99th Foot: Lieut. W. J. Hamilton, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieut, v. Burgh, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieut. C. T. Smith, to be first Lieut., by pur., v. Burriss, who rets.; W. Brett, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by pur. v. Smith.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Assist.-Surg. J. C. Minto, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Unattached.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. C. Dixon (Superintendent of Hospitals at Chatham) to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase.

Brevet.—Capt. C. Blackett, of the 98th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Captain W. Macleane, of the 97th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Hospital Staff.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.—W. Purdon, M. D., v. Minto, app. to the Cape Mounted Riflemen; J. Summers, M. D., v. Mackey, app. to the 5th Foot; W. G. L. Staunton, Gent., v. Gillice, app. to the 27th Regt. of Foot.

Memorandum.—The exchange between Lieut. Knight, of the 12th Foot, and Lieut. Elwes, upon h.-p. of the 90th Foot, on the 15th of November, 1839, is without the difference, Lieut. Knight having repaid the sum he received on that exchange.

June 2.—BREVET.—To be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army—Major Charles John Deshon, of the 17th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. George Dalhousie Joliffe Rait, of the 2nd Foot; Captain John Gooday Strutt Gilland, of the 2nd Foot;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Captain John Darley, of the 17th Foot; Captain Oliver Robinson, of the 2nd Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies only—Major John S. H. Weston, of the 31st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Majors in the East Indies only—Captain Sir Alexander Burnes, of the 21st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry; Captain Crawford Hagart, of the Bombay Infantry (Acting Deputy Adjutant General); Captain James Outram, of the Bombay Infantry; (Acting Assistant Adjutant General); Captain William Coghlan, of the Bombay Artillery.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.

On the 12th of May, the Minister of the Interior introduced into the chamber of deputies in France, a project of law for bringing home from St Helena, and depositing in the church of the Invalids, the ashes of Napoleon. It appears that M. Thiers applied to our Government, and requested on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the Emperor's death, for France to have the precious remains placed in their hands. The request was instantly complied with in the following words: — "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty hopes that the promptitude of its reply will be regarded in France as a proof of its desire utterly to efface the national animosities which, during the life of the Emperor, armed England and France against each other. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty takes pleasure in believing, that if such sentiments still exist in any quarter they will be buried in the tomb in which the ashes of Napoleon are about to be placed." In introducing the project of law to the chambers, M. Remusat said, "that the King had commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena (bursts of cheering interrupted the sentence), and to take from thence the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their last resting place in France"—(repeated cries of "bravo.") "Our magnanimous ally," continued the minister, "in this circumstance has wished to efface the last trace of past animosity; if any still existed, it ought to be buried in the tomb of Napoleon—(bravo.) We ask a million of francs for the removal of ashes, the ceremony, and the erection of the tomb." The old companions of the Emperor's Gourgaud, Bertrand and Las Casas, will accompany the Prince. Thus the last wish of Napoleon, "that his remains might repose on the banks of the Seine," amidst the people he had loved so well," is now to be fulfilled.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT,—30TH MAY, 1840.

COTTON.—There has been a moderate business done this month at the rates of the sales on the 1st instant, of which we gave the particulars in our last. There have been a few parcels brought to public sale this month, but nothing of consequence until yesterday, when about 3300 Bales, mostly low Surat, were offered, for which there was good competition, chiefly for exportation, and nearly all found buyers. The Sale consisted of—

2870 Surat, of which 2500 sold at 3¾d at 4d for ordinary to middling, and from 4¼d a 4½d for fair to good fair.

280 Madras, of which 80 sold at 3¾d a 4d for ordinary to middling and from 4⅜d for fair to good fair.

190 American, of which 100 sold at 3⅞ a 4d for ordinary to middling, and from 5⅜d 3d a 6d for fair togood fair in bond; being fully equal to the rates of the sales on 1st instant, and for some few marks, on which thebiddings were animated, ⅛d per lb higher, contrary to what the accounts from Liverpool on the morning of sale would seem to warrant; but the buying being almost exclusively for positive orders from the Continent, the Liverpool advices had no effect on the sale.

At LIVERPOOL there was a good demand for the American Cotton in the early part of the month, the Trade supplying themselves freely, and considerable purchases were also made by Speculators, which continued until the middle of the month. Subsequently the arrivals from America became large, the total imports of Cotton into Liverpool in the week ending 22nd instant being nearly 53,000 Bales, and in the week ending yesterday somewhat more than 94,000. This, coupled with the trade in Manchester being still rather discouraging, and more desire on the part of the Importers to realise, prices of inferior and middling American first began to give way, but all qualities are now lower than at the date of our last, by ⅛d a ⅜d per lb. the least decline being on the finer sorts.

For East India Cotton there has been a steady demand from the Trade, but not equal to that existing towards the close of last month, and principally for Cotton at about 4¼d a 4½d per lb. In prices there has not been the least alteration, but within the last day or two, contrary to the London market they are not quite so firm as previously.

The total sales have been—from the 2nd to 8th inst., 40,760 Bales, including 1570 Surat and Madras, at 4d for ordinary to 5¼d for fine; from 9th to 15th inst., 29,030 Bales, including 1630 Surat and Madras, at 4d for ordinary to 5d for good; from 16th to 22nd instant, 23,430 Bales, including 1620 Surat and Madras, at 4¼d for middling to 5d for good; from 23rd to 29th inst., 21,060 Bales, including 700 Surat and Madras, at 4d for ordinary to 5d for fine.

INDIGO.—There has been very little Indigo sold since the last quarterly Sales, and where transactions have taken place they have been mostly forced, at a reduction of 3d per lb. upon the currency of the sale until within the last week. since when, good and fine Indigo has been more in demand, in consequence of the Steamer "Vulture," bound to St. Petersburg, with nearly 600 Chests on board, having been stranded. Since this was known about 200 Chests of good and fine quality have been taken for the Russian market at last Sale's rates. A small parcel of 33 Chests of the new Crop sold this week at public sale as follows: good middling to good violet, shewy, generally mixed 7s 2d at 7s 10d lost Sales prices; ordinary and middling do. do. 5s. 4d, at 6s 8 do.; consuming 8 Chests ordinary and middling; 4s 8d at 5s 3d do.

For the next sales fixed for the 14th July, 2177 Chests are already declared, but it is expected the quantity will exceed 10,000 Chests.

SUGAR.—Our stock of Sugar available for home consumption continuing to decrease, prices are still on the advance, and we have this month a marked difference in our rates, but of this increase the Sellers have to pay the additional 5 per Cent. duty recently imposed by the Government upon all articles of Customs and Excise. The public sales of BENGAL have comprised about 8000 Bags, for which the competition was very lively at our quotations, which shew that the advance has been much greater on the brown than on the yellow and white descriptions. Of Mauritius the public sales have been nearly 45,000 Bags, all of which found buyers, the brown qualities selling, like those of the Bengal, at a much greater advance than the finer sorts.

Foreign Sugar, unlike that for home consumption, has barely maintained previous rates, although the difference is not sufficient to cause an alteration of the figures. The demand continues principally confined to the immediate wants of our bonded Refiners, who, having purchased at the commencement of the month the parcels of Manilla, per "Fairfield" and "Java." allnded to in the Postscript of our last, have not required much since, and only about half of 6500 Bags, per "Symmetry," offered on the 26th instant, found purchasers at a reduction nearly equal to 6d per Cwt. 341 Baskets Java, brought forward on the same day, were also bought in. good grey but soft at 25s 6d per Cwt, In the course of the month about 5000 Bags Siam have been sold at our quotations.

TEA.—Immediately after our last advices there was for a day or two rather more enquiry for Tea, at a nadvance of 1d a 2d per lb. an Express having been received from Paris announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail. The letters by the Mail only reached on the 8th, and there being none from China, as expected, this advance was not maintained indeed, id the absence of any positive information, either by the Mail or by the "Cordelia." which arrived subsequently, as to the quantity of Tea likely to be coming this season, prices have, with the exception of slight fluctuations, been gradually receding. Company's Congou, which at the date of our last, was selling for cash at 2s 5d a 2s 5½d, and a day or two after sold at 2s 7d a 2s 7¼d, cash, is now worth only 2s 1½d per lb. Of the 20,000 Packages of Tea in the sales of this month, including 2000 from America, only about 6,000 were sold, and of these about one-third were small boxes, the rest being taken in at prices beyond the market rates, or withdrawn. The small quantity disposed of was, as compared with the April sale, 2d lower for Black, and 1d for Green Teas. All the Export Tea was withdrawn, there being no buyers at the moment for this description.

COFFEE.—Has again declined in value this month, although immediately after our last report there was a better tone, and 1600 Bags good ordinary Ceylon, offered on the 5th were all sold at 91s a 93s per Cwt. On the same day 4400 Bags Java were brought to sale, but with the exception of the sold at 65s a 70s 6d. they were all bought in above the currency, say at 68s a 80s, as were 200 Bags Mysore at 70s. Several parcels of Mocha in the course of the month have been offered at public sale, and principally sold at 112s a 126s for middling to good garbled. The more recent sales of Ceylon have been as low as 86s a 88s for good ordinary, and for Java of good quality (via the Cape) 63s has been accepted. Compared with other descriptions of Coffee taken for home use Mocha has declined the least.

SILK.—From the date of our last Report until the public sales of Raw Silk, which commenced on the 29th and terminated on the 22nd instant, scarcely any transactions took place in this article. The Sales comprised 2087 Bales of Bengal and 1189 of China. Of the Bengal 805 Bales were withdrawn, and of those which remained for sale the better sorts sold freely at previous rates, but the inferior were not in demand, and were principally bought in at about 18 per lb. under the former nominal prices. For the China Silk the demand was limited, but holders being firm it was chiefly taken in 1s a 1s 6d per lb above the prices offered. Of the Bengal a large portion of the bought in has been since placed, and there has been some enquiry for China, but the offers have mostly been under the prices at which the Importers generally are sellers.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a little euquiry for Corahs, and a few parcels have been disposed of at last Sales' rates to 3d lower. The deliveries of Corahs have been large this month, but the arrivals have likewise been pretty extensive, as have also Bandannoes, and our stock of the latter is very heavy, notwithstanding the recent improved deliveries. The quality of the bulk of the late importations continues to give cause of complaint, and nearly all the Bandannoes have been extremely inferior, many having only the outside fold of good Silk, the remainder of the Piece being made of Spain Silk, the effect of which will, we fear, be to cause a prejudice against even the better ones and a further reduction in prices at the approaching quarterly Sales fixed for the 10th June.

The Silk Piece Goods' Sale includes a large quantity of Pongee Silks, Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. recently arrived from New York.

The Cotton Goods will be sold on the 15th June. The deliveries of Blue Sallampores have been satisfactory, but the stock continues large from the continued arrivals, which militate against any improvement in price.

SHAWLS.—The Sale of East India Cashmere Shawls of last month consisted of 245 Long, 432 Square, plain middles, 113 ditto filled, 246 Scarfs, 34 Cravats, 14 pieces, and 3 Pieces Cashmere Wool,—total 1077 pieces. As there had not been a sale of any magnitude for upwards of six months, the attendance of buyers from the Continent was large, and long Shawls of really fine quality sold with considerable animation at very full prices; the inferior styles, together with the Squares, the supplies of which, as compared with long Shawls, have been excessive, sold heavily, but still rather better than in December last. Looking to the large quantity offered, and the great similarity in the styles of the Square Shawls, the result is as favorable as could reasonably be expected. Of the whole quantity not more than 370 have been bought in, of which upwards of 200 were Delhi Scarfs.

Previous to the commencement of the sale, a long discussion took place respecting the mode of selling the shawls singly, which the Buyers strongly protested against, stating that the effect of this method had so paralyzed the trade in Paris, that they had come to the determination not to purchase unless by the Case; the Importers held out until the Buyers were about to leave the room, when they yielded, reserving to themselves the power of selling in single Shawls, if they could not get a satisfactory price by the Case, and thus the sale poceeded. With respect to the future method of offering these goods for sale, it is proposed to try five or six Shawls in a lot an entire Case being too large, the Buyers complaining that it is hard their customers should be made acquainted with the exact price they pay for each Shawl; on the other hand, parties in India are anxious to know what each Shawl brings, although it cannot be looked upon as a safe guide for future shipments, for a variety of causes may at one time exist to force up the price of a particular Shawl, very considerably beyond what might be realised even at the following sale, and the only safe plan is to send home as great a variety as possible: the long Shawls, all fine, neat, and clean, free from joins, and measuring at least 31 yards long, by 1½ yard wide; the Squares fine and neat, measuring full 2 yards, square.

RICE.—In consequence of the large supplies that will soon be adding to our already superabundant stock, and the weather recently being remarkably fine for the growth of all descriptions of Grain, Rice is extremely dull of sale at a reduction of 6d per Cwt. on low and middling Bengal, and 6d a 1s on Java and Siam. The quantity offered this month has been about 15,000 Bags Bengal, and 18,000 Java and Siam, a large portion of which was bought in, the demand being very limited at the reductions stated.

SALTPETRE.—Has likewise been very dull of sale, at a reduction of 6d a 1s per Cwt. upon our last quotations. The principal parcels offered at public sale have amounted to 10,000 Bags, and at the following prices have been mostly bought in: the first parcel was in the early part of the month, the last a few days since. A few lots of very fine white chrystal, refracting 2¼ per Cent. sold at 27s 6d per Cwt.

SPICES.—CASSIA LIGNEA has been less sought after, and prices have receded fully 3s per Cwt. this month. The principal parcel offered was 453 Chests from Manilla, and which was bought in at 76s per Cwt., although we understand it was sold afterwards at a trifle less.—In CINNAMON scarcely any thing has been done, excepting the placing of a few lots since the sales at the bought-in rates.—CLOVES are held firmly.—NUTMEGS and MACE are of a very dull sale, and prices barely supported.

PEPPER.—Has declined ⅛d per lb since our last report, and the principal parcels of Malabar brought to sale have been taken in at 4¼d per lb for sound. A few lots of ordinary quality sold at 3⅞d a 4d per lb, and 220 Bags of heavy shot kind sold at 4⅛d. The total quantity of Black Pepper offered has rather exceeded 10,000 Bags, of which about half was Malabar. Eastern has sold as low as 3⅝d, and the last parcel offered was bought in at 3⅞d per lb.—Of White Pepper 164 Bags middling bold quality were offered last week, and all bought in at 10d per lb.

WOOL.—We have of late been doing but little business in low Wool in this market, the stock of late having been so much reduced. The late arrivals of East India Wool consist of about 1200 Bags, 300 of which have been sold by private contract at the undermentioned prices, and the remainder are advertised for sale in about a fortnight.

LAC DYE.—Nothing has been done since the sales of last month, comprising 1317 Chests of different marks, of which nearly the whole were sold at and subsequent to the sale, the fine marks at a reduction of 6d a 7d, and the inferior 2d a 2½d per lb. Mirzapore, B sold at 1s 6d, C&E 1s a 1s 1d, JMcR 10d a 10½d, JC 9½d, JE 9½d a 10d, TD 8½d a 9d, KR 8½d, OI 2s 3d, inferior native 7d a 7½d, P&E 8½d a 9d, RM&TL 8½d per lb.

HEMP and JUTE.—For the latter article the market is dull at £11 10s a £12 5s per Ton, at which rates only small parcels are taken for the Scotch market.—In Bombay Hemp there is very little doing, the demand being extremely dull at our quotations. Sunn Hemp sells slowly at £14 a £15 per Ton. Manilla is in demand both for exportation and home-use at the present very moderate currency.

PARIS NEWS.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

Paris, May 28.—The Buonapartists have had rather a severe lesson in the Chamber of Deputies, but they resolved upon excitement. They have opened a public subscription to make up the sum refused by the Chamber. The *Siecle*, the *Courrier Francois*, and the *Capitole*, receive subscriptions at their Offices; the lists already published amount to about 15,000 francs.

The Cabinet in vain endeavour to conceal the reverses of the French army in Africa. All the private letters concur in stating that they have been considerable. The French have indeed entered Medeah, a miserable town of 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, which will require 10,000 men to retain, on account of its situation; and they will also enter Miliana, for it has been evacuated; but to retain this place they must also have a large force. The conquest of Algeria, as it is called, has already cost 357 million of francs to the nation, and is likely still to cost at least 20 to 30 millions annually. So much for colonizing. Some severe strictures are passed upon the King for suffering the publication of the absurd announcement of "*les Princes se portent bien*" in every telegraphic despatch, as if they were the sole object of public interest.

The expedition to St. Helena is expected to sail in about a fortnight, and to return in October. A chapel is being fitted up in the Prince de Joinville's frigate to receive the coffin, and masses will be performed in it daily during the voyage home. Several young men of good families here have already set out for London, with the intention of sailing from that port for St. Helena.

The King has recovered from the cold under which he was suffering, and goes out almost daily, but his carriage is still closely surrounded by guards and *gen-d'armes*, and police agents are stationed along the road to Neuilly, which is his usual ride, for hours before the carriage appears, in order to remove any suspicious looking persons. As a further precaution, the carriage proceeds at full speed. It was thought that the attempt to obtain popularity by applying for the ashes of Napoleon would make the King more confident; but this is not the case. It is but fair, however, to say that he yields to the well grounded fears of his family.

Sir Sydney Smith is said to have died in extreme poverty. The old Admiral had been ill for a long time, and had taken to heart sorely his being passed over by the Whig Ministry.—*Aye, May* 31.

(*From the Sunday Times, May* 31.)

A QUARANTINE AT THE DEAWING ROOM.—However delightful to young ladies, on their first presentation—to country cousins, to tradesmen's families, who cannot anywhere else move on a par with the aristocracy. Drawing Rooms are well known to be dreadful *corves* to the diplomacy, to noble and official personages, and still more to the august personages to whom particularly belongs this ordeal. Monday her Majesty appeared to be particularly ruffled and indisposed, by this terrible *melee* as well as *medley*; and very early in the day an alarming rumour came to curtail the enjoyments of the crush. A rumour reached the Royal ear that one of the South American diplomates had a member of his household dying from the small-pox, but still did not intend to deprive himself of the enjoyments of the representative circle privileged to surround her Majesty. Upon this news the great officers of the court were despatched by the anxious Sovereign to intercept all the daily increasing diplomates, in uniforms of all colours of the rainbow, for whose acquaintance we are indebted to Christopher Columbus. Our dangerous allies were first put in quarantine, to their no little astonishment and then underwent an examination, which we need not say was the p[illegible] sic acumen, since it is well kno[illegible] officials have marvellous talents for th[illegible] that is not strictly in their departme[illegible] victory remained with our indignant a[illegible] turned the tables upon the Whig lords, by prov[illegible] to them that the culprit was an exdistinguished representative of England in the new world. On the head of his Excellency descended, as he entered shortly afterwards, the accumulated thunders, and the entrance of the penetralia being barred to him, vainly did he wait in the outer regions the opportunity of explaining that he had been examined previous to his coming by the officers of health, and had been certified "non contagious." The whispering, tittering, and ill-suppressed smiling may easily be imagined as the rueful countenances of the *nouveau monde* entered the august precinct.—*Morning Post.*

CAPTAIN OTWAY.—We learn that the Queen, on hearing of the death of Captain Otway, immediately wrote in her own hand a most kind and feeling note to Sir Robert and Lady Otway, expressing her own and Prince Albert's deep and sincere sympathy in their affliction. Such spontaneous acts of feeling speak for themselves, and must tend to rivet the affections, not only of those who are the immediate objects of such kindness, but of all who hear them.

LORD ROSSMORE.—The Hon. Henry R. Westenra, M.P., and the Hon. John C. Westenra, M. P., are at present attending the sick bed of their father, Lord Rossmore. His lordship is still lingering in a hopeless state, each hour sapping the springs of a constitution that must, in his youth have been of Herculean strength.

LORD BROUGHAM—Lord Brougham was in his place on Tuesday night in the House of Peers. The noble and learned lord looked very well, and warmly shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and others, as he passed down the Tory side of the house. Among numerous petitions which Lord Brougham presented was one from divers merchants of the city of Edinburgh, deprecating the war with China, should it be attributable to the demand on the part of the British for compensation on account of the opium seizure. The noble and learned lord, with great earnestness, supported the petition, observing that a war with China—if war there must be—arising out of a demand for compensation might be likened to the wars of Harry the Seventh, "iron at the top, but gold and silver at bottom."

THE RAMSGATE BANK.—It is currently reported "that the Ramsgate Old Bank will go on again, paying eighteen shillings in the pound, and that Mr. Austen's brothers have most liberally come forward with the means." The London bankers, Messrs. Robarts, Curtis, and Co. are minus more than 9,000*l.*, the presumed immediate cause of the stoppage.

LANDSEER.—Mr. Edwin Landseer, who has been alarmingly ill for the last few days, is attended by Dr. Chambers and Sir S. Hammick. We regret to say he continues in a very precarious state.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HYDE PARK CORNER.—On Thursday Lord Duncannon, Lord Sefton, and Sir Horace Seymour inspected the triumphal arch adjoining his Grace the Duke of Wellington's mansion, and leading into Hyde Park. The noble party after examining the lodge on the left, in which the park-keeper resides, determined that a clock should be placed over the entrance, and subsequently issued orders to that effect. Other improvements it is understood will be made, but the nature of them has not yet transpired.

PATENT OMNIBUS.—The first omnibus upon the new construction, and known to the public as the patent omnibus, commences its career to-morrow (Monday), on the Brixton-road, and at the same cheap rate as the present conveyance giving to the passenger every comfort, and freed from all the objections so constantly complained of. The patent omnibus is painted a rich claret; on each side the royal arms of England are splendidly painted; on the two doors at the end the garter, with crown surmounted, and initials "R. P. O." within the garter. The division in the interior is of the first Spanish mahogany, the seats are beautifully stuffed, and the floor carpeted; added to which the window-frames are so arranged as to prevent any noise. The signal to the conductor is well contrived; and by the different mode of sitting the *staring* system is got rid of, and ventilation is perfect, without the certainty of a severe cold as in the present omnibus. The ladies are sure to patronize the patent omnibus.

THE SHERIFFS AGAIN.—On Tuesday night, sheriffs Evans and Wheelton again appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, on the present occasion to present a petition from the corporation of London in common council assembled, for an alteration of the corn-laws so far as to substitute a fixed duty for the graduated scale; and having performed that duty, they were allowed to retire "without let or hindrance," but not without having been greeted on their entrance with loud and [illegible]ry cheering, and being accompanied with [illegible]al cheers on retiring from the bar, seeing that on arriving there they parted company with the Sergeant-at-Arms, each party bowing to the other very good-humouredly, the sergeant retreating to his box, and the sheriffs very independently walking out of the house, as "gentlemen at large" should do. They afterwards returned and took their seats for a short time under the gallery, after which they resorted to some city friends assembled at Bellamy's, to whose liberal *cuisine* they were heretofore so much indebted.

A SHARP LAD.—On Wednesday last, as a boy was riding a horse to the fair at Barnsley to sell, he was accosted on entering the town by a sprig of a dealer, who called out in a consequential tone, "Why, Jack, that horse you're riding is badly, look what a white face he's gettan." "Hey," said the lad, breaking off whistling, "an yod hev a white face too, if yod look't through a helter az long az it hez."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

HOAX.—HINT TO BACHELORS.—A moral Welsh gentleman of this town (Newport), non-married, recently received a parcel, charged 3s. 4d., which he paid with alacrity, as he supposed it a present from some kind country friend. An inspection, however, unfolded any thing but value for his money. He had an infant's old cap, a piece of junk, and other such valuable enclosures, a rude plaster cast of a "little responsibility," with a note containing the following beautiful and expressive sentence:—"Take an int from that ere precious hinnocent boboy."—*Monmouth Merlin.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET BY A. WILLARD.